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14

VOL. XIX NO. 192-

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

YEARS OF BITTERNESS AND STRIFE AHEAD

—MALAVIYAJI

Mahatma Blames Provincial Officials Obstinacy Of Provincial Govts. For Obstinacy.

Responsible For Breakdown

Gandhiji Interviewed
On Eve Of Departure
For Ahmedabad.

Just before he boarded train on Friday night Mahatma Gandhi in an exclusive interview given to the Associated Press answered a number of questions relating to his decision not to go to London. If negotiations are not re-opened will you withhold the renewal of the Civil Disobedience movement until the second Round Table Conference finishes its labours?

"It is difficult to give conclusive answer, but the Congress will make every effort not to renew Civil Disobedience movement. Much will depend upon the attitude of the Government."

If the second R. T. Conference fails to grant your principal demands or substance thereof will you consider the Delhi Pact a dead letter, and will you then renew the struggle?—"The renewal of the struggle is a certainty if the Congress demands are not granted."

MORE INTENSIVE STRUGGLE. If the struggle is resumed will it be more intensive and upon a wider scale?—"I should hope so. Certainly no stone will be left unturned to make the struggle more intensive and extensive."

In making your decision yesterday did you pray for Divine guidance?—"In all my recent activities and decision yesterday of the Working Committee the hand of God can be distinctly traced. I can assure you that throughout these anxious days I have searched my heart eagerly for Divine guidance."

"If Lord Irwin had been the Viceroy, do you think you would have come to terms with him about going to London?—"Comparisons are invalid."

OBSTINACY OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. Do you attribute the responsibility for the failure of the negotiations to the Provincial authorities, to Earl Willingdon, to British Government, or to all the three?—"I attribute the responsibility for the failure to the obstinacy of the Provincial authorities, but still more to the force of circumstances."

Do you believe the Working Committee's resolution of yesterday leaves way clear for the Government to re-open negotiations looking to your presence in London?—"The Working Committee's resolution undoubtedly leaves the door open for all kinds of negotiations, so long as they are designed to lead Congress to its destined goal."

HIS MINIMUM DEMANDS. What in brief are your minimum terms for your going to London?—"Satisfactory assurances that conditions of the Delhi Settlement will be observed by the Provincial Governments, so far as they are applicable to them. Satisfaction must be to the party claiming to be injured, which in this case is the Congress."

Was the failure to settle Hindu-Muslim communal problem or any other recent development, a contributing factor to your decision not to go to London?—"No other happening contributed to my decision."

A LAWYER OF INTERNATIONAL FAME TO
DEFEND ROY

His Wires To Premier,
Maxton And Brockway

LETTER TO NARIMAN

Appeal Not As A Communist
But A Fighter For Nation's Freedom.

The Secretary, Defence Committee, Lucknow wires under date 14 August:—

Mr. M. N. Roy sent the following telegram to Mr. MacDonald: "Arrested under of waging war against the King. I am held in police custody indefinitely. Demand your intervention."

APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKING CLASS

The following wire was sent to Mr. Maxton and Mr. Fennel Brockway:—

I am arrested on charge waging war against the King on a warrant issued seven years ago. Still no trial is held. I am in custody indefinitely. Demand your immediate intervention for the withdrawal of case and appeal energetic intervention of the British Working Class.

It is understood that Mr. Rosenfield, an eminent German Lawyer of International fame will come to India to defend Mr. M. N. Roy.

A FIGHTER IN NATION'S CAUSE

The following letter has sent to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

I take this opportunity to point the political significance of my case. You may or not sympathise with my political views. I am persecuted not because I am a communist but because I challenge foreign powers' right to dictate political destiny of the Indian people. I appeal to your help not as a communist but a fighter for the Nation's freedom who may not fully agree with you regarding nature of freedom and means for attaining it.

A Tale Of Bureaucratic Obstinacy.

FULL TEXT OF
CORRESPONDENCE.

(See Page 9.)

sion except the breakdown of the Delhi Settlement at a most critical period, when, if the Provincial Governments had really intended that I should go to London, they would and should have made my way clear."

Do you think there is any danger of the peasants spontaneously suspending payment of land revenue when they see that you are not going to London?—"I hope not, and certainly not if we have acquired any control over them.—A. P.

DOOR IS STILL OPEN FOR NEGOTIATION.

FULL CORRESPONDENCE RELEASED.

"Deep Laid Conspiracy" To Prevent Congress Representative From Going To London.

Frantic eleventh hour efforts to secure Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the next session of the Round Table Conference have proved futile in spite of Sir T. Sapr's incisive arguments and Mr. Jayakar's "sweet persuasion" at "Mani Bhuvan" on Friday.

Mahatmaj left Bombay for Ahmedabad by Friday night train. The next meeting of Congress Cabinet meets at Ahmedabad on Sept. 8.

"Years of bitterness and strife" are foreshadowed by Pandit Malaviya if settlement fails.

A prominent member of the Congress Cabinet declared that the nation must face another grim struggle. Mahatma blames the bureaucratic "obstinacy" for the breakdown.

One more chapter to the history of the great national struggle was added by the Congress Working Committee which concluded its eleven days session in Bombay on Friday evening.

True to the Congress decision of boycotting the R. T. Conference Mahatma Gandhi, who had his kit ready to sail for London, gave up the trip and left Bombay with bag and baggage for Ahmedabad on Friday night to resume his work in the cause of the country.

IS IT PEACE OF WAR?

Just before his departure to Ahmedabad Mahatma Gandhi is said to have written a letter to the Viceroy saying that the Congress meant to honour the terms of the Delhi Settlement faithfully and asking whether the Government, on its part, would honour the bond. In other words whether the Government would make for peace or for war!

BACK TO THEIR FIELD OF ACTION.

Most members of the Congress Cabinet also dispersed to their respective homes. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, left for Bardoli. Dr. Ansari proceeded to Hyderabad (Deccan) and Pandit Jawaharlal, Messrs. Anney, Sardar Sardul Singh and Jairamdas Daulatram also left Bombay.

A DEEP-LAID CONSPIRACY.

A prominent member of the Congress Cabinet put the present situation in a nutshell: "There was a deep conspiracy among the officials for the last three months to bring things to such a pass that it would be impossible for Gandhi to proceed to London. They have succeeded in that attempt."

FACING ANOTHER GRIM STRUGGLE.

"The country must now be ready to face the consequences of another fight. When it will begin none can say. CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET IN AHMEDABAD.

"When the Government is not prepared to give us a rupee here our going to London and asking for a pound has no meaning," he said in conclusion.

The Working Committee meets again in Ahmedabad on September 8.

Late on Thursday night, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar interviewed Gandhiji at the "Mani Bhuvan". The midnight Conference lasted for about an hour, and it is said that Gandhiji was annoyed at the way in which Government had bungled in the affair and was adamant that he would not go to London, till the demand for an independent tribunal to inquire into official breaches of the truce was conceded by the Viceroy.

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are stated to have despatched a telegram to the Viceroy urging that the demand for an independent tribunal to inquire into breaches of the Delhi Pact was reasonable and that the Congress was prepared to accept the decisions of the Tribunal even if it be adverse to it.

VICEROY PREPARED TO MEET HALF-WAY.

In reply to this request the Viceroy is said to have sent a clear line telegram to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru requesting him to see Gandhiji.

In this message, Lord Willingdon expresses the opinion that he is personally anxious to see that Mahatma Gandhi sails for London by s.s. "Mooltan" and that the Government of India is prepared to meet Mahatma Gandhi half-way and thus secure his participation in the Round Table Conference.

The Viceroy is said to be in communication with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, and Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, on the subject.

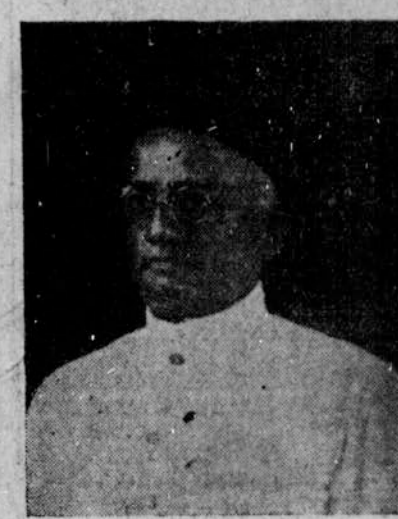
Not Going To R. T. C.



Pandit Malaviya.



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.



Sir P. Thakurdas.

WORKING COMMITTEE VOTES

DICTATORIAL POWERS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

In the meantime, the Congress Working Committee met at Mani Bhuvan on Friday morning and among other things passed a resolution that in emergent circumstances like these and when there was no time for convening a meeting of the Working Committee, the President of the Congress was empowered to act in the name and on behalf of the Committee.

The following is the full text of the two resolutions passed by the Working Committee:—

"In view of the resolution relating to the Congress non-participation in the Round Table Conference passed by the Working Committee on August 13, the Committee desires to make it clear that this resolution should not be construed as ending the Delhi Settlement. The Committee therefore advises the Congress Organisations and all Congressmen to continue to comply, until further instructions with the terms of the settlement, in so far as they were applicable to the Congress."

The second resolution was as follows:—

"In the event of an emergency arising so as to leave no time for calling a meeting of the Working Committee, the President is hereby authorised to act in the name and on behalf of the Committee."

"ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE REDUCED TO NULLITY."

WHY MALAVIYAJI IS NOT SAILING TO LONDON.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, said:—

Though I realise that His Excellency the Viceroy's telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, yesterday and the Congress Working Committee's Resolution anent thereto have very much complicated the situation, I still hope that in view of the very serious consequences involved the Government will yet reconsider Mahatma Gandhi's request for an impartial open enquiry by an Officer of high standing in whom both Government and the public may have confidence. Paragraph 16 of the Delhi Settlement clearly provides that moveable property forfeited or attached in connection with the realization of land revenue will be returned unless the Collector of the District has reason to believe that a defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period, and further that in deciding what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which defaulters while willing to pay, genuinely require time for the purpose, and that if necessary revenue will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration.

CONDITIONS IN BARDOLI. This implies that whereas in Bardoli, peasants have actually paid up nearly the whole of the current year's revenue, namely over 19 out of 20 lakhs, and required time for payment of arrears, time should be given them to pay and no coercive processes issued against them. In view of the fact that the year 28/29 was a year of frost and that last year when Bardoli peasants left their homes and fields, their crops were destroyed, it should have been obvious that after paying current year's revenue peasants would require time to pay arrears of past three years.

A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF TRUCE TERMS. In the circumstances of the case resort in Bardoli to coercive measure for realization of any portion of small balance of current year's revenue or of arrears was a clear and serious violation of the terms of settlement embodied in para 16 referred to above. That the Police were placed in and around the houses of Khatedars in 21 villages of Bardoli is not denied. This was clearly illegal. The police surrounded the villages and by wrongful restraint prevented men, women and children from going out and cattle from being taken to fields at the time of sowing. Congress contends that payments made by peasants under such circumstances were due to coercion, that they were made by borrowing or exposing themselves to other hardships, and that they should therefore be refunded. The Government contends that prompt response of revenue payers the negligible extent to which attachment became necessary showed that there were many persons able to pay who had not done so and established the fact that action had become necessary in consequence of their failure to observe the settlement.

NEED OF AN INDEPENDENT INQUIRY. In these circumstances it is the right of people to urge Government to have this important question of fact which affects their happiness and honour settled beyond dispute by an open impartial enquiry by an officer of high standing.

(Continued on page 9.)

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

DISCUSSED CONGRESS DECISION

SIMLA, August 14.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met to-day on the eve of Lord Willingdon's tour. All members were present including the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Rains and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

It is understood that the

Congress decision not to participate in the Round Table Conference was discussed.

Despatches have been received unofficially, in Simla from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, indicating ways and means of further negotiations with the Congress Executive.—A. P.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MEN desirous of travelling for a First Class European Firm. State age, experience, languages acquainted with, salary required, cash security payable, references giving full details. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 3418

WANTED—A Young, Smart and Qualified INDIAN NURSE and a **MEDICAL PRACTITIONER** to undertake Propaganda Work for a European Business House. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience, languages acquainted with, salary, references giving full details to Box No. 1115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 3417

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a **CHIEF OFFICER** for the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough. Only those who are Graduates of a recognised university need apply. A Graduate in Civil Engineering having former experience of Municipal Administration and good knowledge of sanitation will be preferred. The pay of the post is Rs. 115-5-1-150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. Two applicants should state his age, caste and place of residence and enclose copies of testimonials with the application which should reach this Office not later than the 15th September, 1931. B. V. MULY, Chairman, Standing Committee, Ratnagiri Municipal Borough, Ratnagiri. 3415

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None remain a pigmy. Add 3 to 5 more inches. Why remain short statured, Meak and Absurd? Become taller, handsome and commanding all within 30 days. Complete illustrated, guaranteed scientific course of "Height Increase". Price Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STORES, Kasur (Punjab).

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A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY
BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissionariat Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to 300 including T. A. to Organise Agencies for sale of tea leaves or packed of RATUJHORA TEA CO., LTD. Apply with one anna stamp to: JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA. A

WANTED—Applications are invited for the following: (1) SIX MEN, experienced in propaganda work in the Provinces of Bombay, Punjab and U. P. in connection with the sale of Soft Coke. Pay offered Rs. 60/- to Rs. 80/- per month according to qualifications. (2) THREE LADIES, experienced in propaganda work in the Provinces of Bombay, Punjab and U. P. in connection with the sale of Soft Coke. Pay offered Rs. 45/- to Rs. 100/- per month according to qualifications. (3) SIXTEEN SERVANTS on a salary of Rs. 20/- per month each. Preference will be given to one experienced in canvassing and with a local knowledge of the Province and its Vernaculars and should be able to give practical demonstrations in burning Soft Coke. The servants should be thoroughly conversant with the lighting of Soft Coke. Travelling allowance according to Government Rules. Selected candidates will be on probation for six months, and if confirmed their services will be retained for about three years. Services terminable on one month's notice on either side. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, No. 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, and will be received up to 31st August, 1931. Sd./A. ORR, President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee. 3414

WANTED ENGINEERS, Overseers, Clerks, Accountants, Storekeepers, Doctors in India and abroad. Apply enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & CO., Delhi. A 5661

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEDICAL CHARGES Wire-men, Saver, Cutter, Lady Doctors (L.C.P.S.) for State and Municipal Women Hospital, Ayah and Cook, all for up-country, and Lady Canvassers, for Bombay. Apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kammar Building, Casuarini Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. A 3418

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalla Tank, Bombay. A 3417

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A TRAVELLER WANTS A LADY and AYA as a COMPANION. Must be healthy and not over twenty-five years age. Reply with full particulars. C/o S. ISAI, 6304, St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad (Dn.). A 3417

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An M.B., B.S., for the A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi to teach 3rd and 4th Year classes in Medicine, Pathology and Midwifery, having a thorough practical knowledge in Clinics as well. Preference would be given to one who has previous teaching experience and possesses some knowledge of Urdu. Terms salary also. Pay would be settled subsequently by the Academic Sub Committee and applicant informed accordingly. Please apply sharp to: The Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi. A 3391

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER to take over charge, during the season, of a Ginning and Pressing Factory in the mofussil. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". A 3391

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. OFFICES, DELHI. A 3391

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CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Fort. Five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper. You will receive special answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions. P.

FOR INCOME-TAX advice or any ACCOUNTS or AUDIT work, consult RUSTOMJI SORABJI & CO., 75 Abdul Rehman Street, above Imperial Bank. Holders of Senior First Class and Distinction Certificates. Thirteen years of experience. R 5652

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FREE FREE FREE—ONE SPECIAL RACE TIP of three figure dividend will be given free and also New York's Closing Rate, V. J. M. opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay. P 5665

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted—Candidates between the age of 10 to 45 to increase their height from 2 to 3 inches within two months. Success guaranteed. Particulars against an anna stamp. Director, The Scientific Institute, Amritsar. R 5615A

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TRADE?—Sluggish! The tonic? economy. Then why not buy? Rs. 2-8 "GOLDEN PARADISE TEA" which is offered at Rs. 1-8 by Svadesh, Churchgate Street. T 3364

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FOR SALE—One OFFICE TYPE WRITER with latest equipments and universal keyboard. Entirely new condition. Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". N 3369

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PRACTICAL NATURE CURE—By K. L. SARMA, B.A., B.L., Pudukotah. Practical Guide to self-treatment and health maintenance by natural means. Representative K. JAYARAM, Parel, Bombay 12. Obtainable from: Indian Book Depot, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. L 3367

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WANTED—One Secondhand Four Throw Vertical Belt Driven Cloth Baling Press Pump, having two 2" and three 3" diameter Rams 4" Stroke 30 R.P.M. with double action distribution valve box complete. Apply with specifications to THE KRISHNA MILLS, LIMITED, Beawar, N. 3393

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Messrs. N. B. Saklatvala and E. C. Reid, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay, 16th July, 1931. 3328

NOTICE

SETH CORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS
MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Parel, Bombay No. 12.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the post of an Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at this College on a salary of Rs. 250 p.m.

Forms of application can be had at the College Office. Applicants are requested to submit not more than three testimonials testifying to their academic qualifications and teaching experiences. Applications should reach the Dean's Office not later than Thursday, the 20th August, 1931.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
B.Sc. M.D., Lond.
Ag. Dean. 3413
13-8-1931.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

ENGINEERING FIRMS with practical knowledge and experience of Marine Works, are hereby invited to submit their schemes for the extension of the existing stone jetty at Mora (Uran) District Kolaba, so as to serve as a boat pier. For detailed particulars, apply to the undersigned's office during working hours.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue,
Bombay, and
Chairman, L. & W. P. Committee,
New Custom House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
14th August, 1931. 2416

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3 of 1929.

DEVJI HIRAJI KOWLY and another, Plaintiffs
Versus
NATHALIA LUIS and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE for Sale, dated the 11th November 1930, and Consent Order, dated 3rd July, 1931, the Commissioner for taking Accounts will put up for sale by Public Auction at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1931, at the hour of 3 p.m. o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), the immovable properties particulars of which are as follows:—

PARTICULARS

LOT 1.
Land of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim admeasuring about 11750 square yards and known as "Oart Runseth" bearing Cadastral Survey No. 57 of Mahim Division.

LOT 2.
(a) Freehold land with all buildings and structures thereon, situate at Dadar Kumbharwada Road, admeasuring about 484 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1423, Lower Parel Division.
(b) Land situate at Dadar Kumbharwada admeasuring about 5812 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1425 Lower Parel Division.

LOT 3.
The 9/13ths share of the 1st and 2nd defendants; this 9/13ths share includes the share of the 3rd defendant in the permanent Fazandari land being Fazandari plots Nos. 34 and 35 and known as Abbaji Bhaskar Fazandari land, situate at Mazagaon, admeasuring about 287 square yards together with the dwelling house thereon and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 435 Mazagaon Division.

LOT 4.
The 9/13ths share of the 1st and 2nd defendants; this 9/13ths share includes the share of the 3rd defendant in the land of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Mahim and known as "Khajur Bhai" admeasuring 433 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/41 of Mahim Division.

LOT 5.
(a) The 9/52nds share of the 1st and 2nd defendants; this 9/52nds share includes the share of the 3rd defendant in Pension and Tax Land and in the ground floor of the house standing thereon and 9/39ths share this 9/39ths share includes the share of the 3rd defendant in the upper floor of the said house, situate at Worli, admeasuring about 884 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 part of Worli Division.
(b) The 9/39ths share of the 1st and 2nd defendants; this 9/39ths share includes the share of the 3rd defendant in land and house, situate at Worli, admeasuring about 836 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 234 part of Worli Division.

LOT 6.
The 9/52nds share of the 1st and 2nd defendants; this 9/52nds share includes the share of the 3rd defendant in all those lands of Khohi tenure, situate at Goregaon (Pahadi) in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring about 20 acres and 14 guntas.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DA-PHITARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovementioned at 13-19 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1931.
(Sd.) P. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between our clients Messrs. HASAN LALJI DEVRAJ and HUSEIN LALJI DEVRAJ, carrying on business together as Merchants and Commission Agents under the name, style and firm of LALJI DEVRAJ & CO., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of July, 1931, and that the Bombay business of LALJI DEVRAJ and Co. has been taken over with all its properties, assets, stock-in-trade, credits, effects, liabilities and outstandings by Mr. Hasan Lalji Devraj and the Goa firm of Lalji Devraj and Co., has been taken over with all its properties, assets, stock-in-trade, credits, effects, liabilities and outstandings by Mr. Husein Lalji Devraj, who will continue to carry on the said business under the name, style and firm of Lalji Devraj and Co. at Goa.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1931.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Hasan Lalji Devraj and Husein Lalji Devraj. 3419

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTES-TATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession—Certificate in respect of certain Securities and debts belonging to TYEBHOY GULAMHUSAIN, late of Bombay Borah Mohamedan Inhabitant, dealer in electrical and other goods, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay—Deceased.

RUKHABAI, widow of Tyebhooy Gulamhusain, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
The 15th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3407

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEV STREET.

On MONDAY, the 24th August, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. at the premises by Order of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Mohamed Umar Abduli Nahi Narmawalla, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1594 of 1929 (Fatmabal, widow of Gulam Rasul Abdul Nahi Narmawalla vs. Abubaker Gulam Rasul Narmawalla and Others) in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 26th day of June, 1931, made in the said suit.

ALL that piece of land admeasuring about 91 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street bearing Collector's New Nos. 156-1817, Lighthouse Survey No. 2078 and Cadastral Survey No. 569, Mandvi Division and Bombay Municipal 'B' Ward No. 234 and Street No. 202.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver, 94, Meadows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION have since long issued Cylinder measures made of Copper for measuring grain for the use of the Members of the Said Association and the same belong to the said Association absolutely. Any person or merchant other than the Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association keeping or making use of such measures shall be liable to be dealt with according to the Law. Any person or merchant other than the Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association having come into possession of the Measures of the said Association is requested to return the same to the Secretary of the said Association at their office at 41, Kandewadi outside the Fort of Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which action will be taken against him as aforesaid. The said Cylinder measures bear the initial letters of the name of the Association and serial number and date of issue in Gujarathi Character.

Bombay dated this 7th day of August, 1931.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association,
3377

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 804 of 1929 (Chandrabai vs. Bhatilal) and 1962 of 1929 (Muktabai vs. Chandrabai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—Ornaments such as diamond ring and nose ring etc., pearl and tusk necklace, pearl nose rings, ear-rings, mala, necklaces loose pearls etc. Gold chudis, chaks, necklaces, rings, gungris, ear-rings, bangles, armlets, madaalas, neck-chains, beads, links, pouches etc. Silver sauklas, chains, pagans, toe-rings, buttons, madgalas, vases, valas etc., loose rubies, coins, sovereigns etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.
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MESSRS. NORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 16th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Zueb Chambers "A" at the Junction of Gell and Moudibai Street Near Carthey's Bungalow, behind Bynella Club, of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, etc.
Property of Mr. T. S. Murtay and others

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 16th inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 77, Bungalows, behind Bynella Club, nearest to Sitarum Building, opp. School of Art, of teak and Blackwood Furniture, Chests, etc., China Cabinet, Glassware, etc.
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Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

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VOLUNTARY LEVE OF 10 PER CENT IN SALARIES.

Governor To Appeal To Services.

U. P. RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S "INTERIM" SUGGESTION

(BY MAIL.)

ALLAHABAD, August 8. The United Provinces Retrenchment Committee have adopted the following resolution regarding reduction in the salaries of Government servants:—

Whereas it will take time before a fair, just and considered scheme for reduction in the salaries and allowances of the services of all kinds and grades of these provinces can be brought into operation after its submission by this committee and consideration by the local Government and, in some cases, the higher authorities; and whereas it is absolutely essential, in order to avert a financial crisis, that a temporary working formula for the "interim" period, without prejudice to the nature or scope of the above mentioned scheme (which may formulate a uniform or graduated scale of reductions) be immediately applied, particularly as the cost of the services which is borne by the local Government directly or indirectly absorbs more than three-fourths of their available resources; this committee respectfully requests H. E. the Governor to issue an appeal—with which this committee may be associated, if desired—to the members of the "imperial and provincial services" and all gazetted officers' to forego voluntarily during this period 10 per cent. of their salary and allowances with effect from September, 1931. It is hoped this appeal will meet with generous and general response as the members of the services must be fully aware of the serious financial condition of the local Government and the acute economic distress of the people whose welfare, the committee is confident, they feel no less sympathy and concern. Their public-spirited example will render possible a simultaneous reduction in the emoluments of the subordinate services and menial staff as well as a proportionate reduction in the grants of all those bodies and institutions who pay their servants mostly or partly out of Government grants. The task of the committee in proposing retrenchments in other spheres of the provincial expenditure will also be made much easier.

Evidently the necessity for issuing an appeal to the members of services has arisen in view of the inability of the Government to touch the salaries of imperial services unless the relevant Act is amended and their reluctance to touch the salaries of subordinate, and provincial services before they are able to touch the emoluments of imperial services.

—Leader.

MORE LIGHT ON "SPIN OF LIGHT".

Sir. C. V. Raman Explains His Discovery.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8. (By Mail.)

Owing to the world wide interest caused by the latest discoveries in physics made by Sir C. V. Raman, as briefly and exclusively announced by the Associated Press recently, the distinguished Professor has been approached by the Associated Press for a further personal statement, explaining the real nature of such discoveries. A willing response to the request is evidenced by the following description:—

DUAL ROLE OF RADIATION.
For over ten years the writer has been engaged in the study of nature of light or radiation. The method of investigation employed is to pass a beam of light through a transparent substance such as gas or liquid or crystal and to study the properties of very feeble, scattered or diffused light which emerges literally from within the medium. Such studies have helped us greatly in understanding both the nature of light and the constitution of particles or molecules of matter which scattered light. The old puzzle "does light consist of waves or of particles?" was resolved by the phenomenon discovery and announced by the writer early in 1928, namely, that the colour of light may be changed in the process of scattering. Radiation like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in the famous story of R. L. Stevenson plays a dual role. A study of scattering of light enables us to demonstrate that light has both wave-like and particle-like characters. These characters are not unrelated to each other. The energy of the particle and the frequency of the wave are connected in simple ratio. When a light particle collides with molecule and parts with some of its energy to the latter, it has less energy left

to go on with and accordingly appears in a spectroscopic as a wave of diminished frequency or altered colour. Experiments have demonstrated that the energy gained by a molecule corresponds exactly to that lost of a light-particle.

MEASURING SPIN OF LIGHT.
Dynamics tells us that there are two other quantities which must be conserved in the encounter, in other words can be exchanged or transferred, but cannot be created. These are linear momentum or impulse and angular momentum or spin. That light-particle possesses linear momentum is demonstrated by the well-known pressure of light which has cosmic significance. That linear momentum of radiation is conserved in the encounter with the material particle is demonstrated by the brilliant experiments of Professor A. H. Compton with X-rays. Conservation of angular momentum in an encounter may be assumed as axiomatic truth. In experiments on scattering of light with gases, we observe molecules of gas, for instance, hydrogen gaining or losing both energy and spin. It follows that light can part with, or take up spin or angular momentum. Experiments made at Calcutta go somewhat further than this. They actually demonstrate the validity of the principle of conservation of angular momentum and enable the spin of light to be measured. Spin-characters of light are connected with its state of polarisation. Improvements in the technique of the experiments at Calcutta have enabled light scattered by gases to be exactly measured and they disclose that spin-characters of light change in encounter with molecules in a manner demanded by conservation principles.—A.P.

SEERS BADMINTON CHALLENGE CUP

Matches To Be Played At Willingdon Sports Club

Late last year it was proposed by a number of people interested in Badminton that a tournament for Indian and European Badminton players in Bombay be held. Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India Ltd., took up the suggestion and agreed to put up a challenge cup for such a competition.

It is now announced that such a competition will be played on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October 1931 at the Willingdon Sports Club.

The following clubs have been approached to send in their entries before September 24th so as to get in the draw which takes place on the 25th September:

Ladies Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Hindu Gymkhana
Islam Gymkhana
Catholic Gymkhana
Japanese Gymkhana
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana
Bombay Presidency Radio Club.
Parsee Gymkhana.

Below are given the rules for Seers Badminton Challenge Cup Competition as announced by the Honorary Secretary of the Willingdon Sports Club:

1. The Cup will be open to competition by teams from any organized Club in the Town and Island of Bombay, such teams to consist of not more than four Gentlemen players and one Re-

serve. The Members composing a team must be nominated at the time of entry. Any such Member may play in both Singles and Doubles. No Club may enter more than one team. It will be open to the Committee to refuse any entry without assigning any reason.

2. The Committee shall consist of the Badminton Sub-Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club whose decision on all points in connection with the Tournament shall be final.

3. The Competition will be held in the monsoon.

4. Only Members of a Club or Gymkhana who have been permanent members of such Club or Gymkhana for at least six months will be eligible to play. No professionals will be allowed to compete.

5. Each tie will consist of Two Men's Singles and one Men's Doubles. Both match will consist of the best of the three vantage sets. The place, time and date for the play of each tie will be fixed by the Committee whose decision will be final. Any Club failing to be ready to play at the appointed time may at the discretion of the Committee be scratched.

6. The date of the drawing will be notified to all the competing Clubs who have the right to have a Representative present at the draw.

7. Each competing Club or Gymkhana shall pay an Entrance Fee of Rs. 10, this amount to be paid before the draw.

8. The Challenge Cup cannot be won outright but will be held for one year only by the Winning



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for first time in a car at the price of an ordinary "4"

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SHRI RAM AUTOMOBILE CO., Amraoti.
SOHRAB BROTHERS, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad Deccan.
MAHARASHTRA AUTOMOBILES, KARAD, District Satara.
MOTILAL SHIVNARAYAN, Sangamner.

Club whose name shall be inscribed on the Cup. A Miniature Cup will be given to the Winning Club as a permanent memento. There are many good Indian and European Badminton players in Bombay and although numerous clubs have had their own tournaments, no attempt has previously been made to bring these players together.

Central Education Board.

RESULTS OF RURAL SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE EXAM.

The following are results of the Rural Secretaries' Certificate examination held in March last:—

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).
Patil, M. N.; Zende Ganesh V.; Kulkarni, R. S.; Chhaligram P. G.; and Kulkarni V. V.

SECOND CLASS (in order of merit).
Bapat D. B.; Gandhi M. K.; Kshirsagar M. M.; Patwardhan P. P.; Datar S. H.; Deshmukh R. K.; Gore D. B.; Chawari J. S.; Patil B. R.; (Jakti S. V.; Joshi H. S.; Patil T. J.) Marathe M. V.; Ketkar, 117A; Chougale S. D.; Mali Shivling Tukaram.

PASS CLASS (Arranged alphabetically).
Abhyankar N. P.; Anagare K. S.; Galande M. B.; Gayachari M. V.; Gharpure G. V.; Gurao S. M.; Inamdar S. S.; Jadhav C. A.; Jadhav P. B.; Kapase S. G.; Kulkarni G. M.; Kulkarni R. H.; Kulkarni V. G.; Magdum P. B.; Matur G. M.; More P. S.; Nemade A. O.; Pangale N. P.; Patil S. S.; Patole R. K.; Rattihalli R. K.; Sambhu R. V.; Shinde B.

M; Shivalli M. N.; Sonatake G. J.; Talwarkar R. G.
The following are results of the Rural Secretaries' Certificate (Junior) Examination held in March 1931:—
Ambekar S. L.; Barpathe J. R.; Bhagwan G. A.; Bhadi B. A.; Dalvi K. N.; Dhakak M. D.; Dyamannawar P. G.; Gosavi R. I.; Hamppho-li G. K.; Jadhav R. B.; Joshi M. P.; Kenjale H. R.; Kholam S. K.; Kulkarni P. S.; Kulkarni V. B.; Latkar D. D.; Machale G. B.; Mate G. S.; Malind A. B.; Mehendale C. B.; Patil S. F.; Patil A. S.; Patil B. T.; Patil J. M.; Phalke A.; Phund P. K.; Sevakari, N. E.; Shinde K. B.; Surve B. V.; Takte P. B.; Talwar L. H.; Zambare A. G.

The results of the Urban Secretaries' Certificate Examination held in March 1931, are as under:—
FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).
Patil M. N.; Kulkarni R. S.; Jakti S. V.
SECOND CLASS.
Patil B. R.
PASS CLASS (arranged alphabetically).
Abhyankar N. P.; Anagare K. S.; Biraj T. K.; Hongalmath M. S.; Kulkarni R. H.; Natur G. M.; Pangale N. P.; Shivalli M. N.

URBAN SECRETARIES' (JR.) CERTIFICATE EXAM.
The results of the Urban Secretaries' (Junior) Certificate Examination held in March, 1931 are as under:—
PASS CLASS:—Joshi S. N.; Patil S. F.
URBAN BANKS S. C. EXAM.
The results of the Urban

Banks' Secretaries' Certificate Examination held in March last are as under:—

SECOND CLASS (in order of merit).
Biraj T. K.; Hongalmath M. S.; Kulkarni R. S.

PASS CLASS (alphabetically arranged).
Diggavi C. T.; Inamdar S. S.; Jakti S. V.; Nesargi M. U.; Potnis K. G.

B. I. EXAM.
The results of the Bank Inspectors' Examination held in March 1931.

SECOND CLASS. (in order of merit).
Biraj T. K.; and Kulkarni R. S.
PASS CLASS. (Arranged alphabetically).
Hebalkar S. C.; Hongalmath M. S.; Kulkarni K. D.

SUPERVISORS' DIPLOMA EXAM.

The results of the Supervisors' Diploma Examination (Writer Test) held in March last are as under:—
FIRST CLASS:—Kulkarni K. D.
SECOND CLASS (in order of merit).
Biraj T. K.; Hongalmath M. S.; Vani D. R.; Jakti S. V.; Kulkarni R. S.

PASS CLASS. (Arranged alphabetically).
Chitambar A. J.; Deshingkar K. B.; Diggavi C. T.; Hebalkar S. C.; Kulkarni S. D.; Patil B. R.; Patil T. D.; Ranade Y. M.; Salunke G. P.; Walil V. L.

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What the People Say**REWARD FOR MAULANA
IRFAN**

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Roznama-e-Khila" broadcasts this news that Hakim Abdul Jalil was "saved" by Maulana Muhammad Irfan when the former was bludgeoned by the hoodlums at the Jinnah Hall on Monday last. The Hakim denies this and says that although he called the Maulana to come to his help, yet he did not come. But since Irfan is an honourable man, we have no reason to doubt what has appeared in the "Khilafat". The Maulana must have exerted his moral force or influence from a respectable distance and for this "service"—otherwise the poor Hakim would have been done to death—I propose that the Police Commissioner of Bombay be approached with a request that he should, in view of Maulana Irfan's service in the cause of peace, recommend for the grant of a medal of gallantry at least, if not some higher recognition. I hope my modest request will not go in vain and some Anjuman will be formed to take up this important work.

Another request is that the Commissioner should be approached as soon as possible—weather permitting—and he should be asked to remove or help to remove the ban on the Maulana's entry in the N. W. F. Province. The Maulana as is well-known, is living in exile—although in exile he is looked after well by his friends for the last 11 years—subject to correction of course as the number may be greater—and did he not refer to it as one of his "services" at the Jinnah Hall meeting? Now this gentleman should be helped and his ban removed. The Police Commissioner should, in view of the Maulana's services in the cause of peace, get the ban removed. I assure him that the Maulana will be as great an asset there as he is here. I swear by everything that is dear to me, or for the sake of brevity I swear by the Love Lane, that the Maulana did everything to stop the roudism and hoodlums and it is a different story that he did not succeed in his attempts. The Maulana will be apparently lost to us, but is it not a gain to the N. W. F. P.?—Yours, etc.

"ANTI-HUMBURG"**WANTED A MORATORIUM**

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Gandhiji has been reported to have recently said that to serve the peasants is our first and foremost object. All thinkers who have given time to an analysis of India's present discontents will agree with him. May I appeal to him, therefore, as a result of a careful survey of the situation from several points of view that he, the one effective voice, call upon the wealthy money-lenders all over the land at least in British India to forego their interests for, say, a period of three years on loans advanced to peasants? Agricultural indebtedness and the consequent poverty are the main causes of India's present plight; and if a kind of moratorium is declared there is every human probability of at least partial peace reasserting itself in our sub-continent. I may only add that all other measures, however, elaborate, will not reproduce in their aggregate force anything approaching the results which we must expect from a cancellation of part of the crushing weight of indebtedness of 80 per cent. of our populace. There is a rising dissatisfaction among professional and other usurers but could not Gandhiji persuade them to make a sacrifice just as he has been calling upon the Parsis to make a surrender of their hereditary means of livelihood in liquor and tadi business?—Yours, etc.,

G. K. N.

**SURAT YOUNG MUSLIM
BROTHERHOOD**

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the statement made by the Home Member in the Bombay Council recently in connection with the banning of the Prophet Day Meeting at the Nagichand Hall to the effect that the Surat Young Muslim Brotherhood is a political body, we beg space of your valued columns for the following explanation.

The Brotherhood was started in September 1930 with the main object of providing a meeting place for the educated cultured Muslims of the city so as to enable them to prepare ground for social, literary and educational activities and to foster feelings of brotherhood among the community and with other sister communities. The idea was much appreciated by the local educated Muslims of all shades of opinion, who soon joined the Brotherhood. This body represents the intelligentsia of Surat Muslims. All the three Muslim local advocates, the only Muslim Barrister-at-Law, the only Muslim M.A. and two Muslim municipal councillors are the members of this body. Besides, there is a large number of cultured and commercial class and Muslim students of Aligarh and local schools and colleges.

The main activities of the Brotherhood during its short life of 10 months have been as follows:—

(a) Two interesting debates on the burning social questions of the day;

(b) Lectures on:—(1) Ideal Prophet, (2) Islam and Science, (3) Natural Religion, (4) Conquest of Air, (5) Question of Divorce, (6) Muslims and Education and (7) Care of Teeth. The lectures were delivered by persons specially qualified in the subjects and were always advertised in the local press and were open to the public.

(c) Besides a very interesting and successful "Musha-ara"—conference of poets—was held under the auspices of the Brotherhood. It may be noted that the peculiar feature of this "Musha-ara" was that it inaugurated several much needed reforms.

(d) And last but not least is the services rendered by the Brotherhood by providing and making arrangements for the Muslim students who came to Surat from outside for appearing at the last Matriculation examination.

This would certainly convince your readers that there is not the least tinge of politics in the above activities of the Brotherhood. And this will be made still clearer by reading Rule 6 of its constitution as quoted below:—

"The Brotherhood shall never take part in any political activity whatsoever and shall as far as possible try to foster brotherly feelings with other communities."

We boldly assert that not only have we refrained from holding any political meeting but none of the educational meetings held under the auspices of the Muslim Brotherhood ever developed into political meetings. It is really a matter of great surprise to us that this sort of information should have been supplied to the Hon. the Home Member—Yours, etc.,

AZIMUDDIN F. SAYYID,
President, Y. M. B.
V. S. KAZI,
Vice-President, Y. M. B.

Surat, Aug. 10.

MISLEADING REPORTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You have published in your issue of the 5th instant the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent's article on Indian matters. In the course of which the correspondent says that the volunteers who have been picketing drink shops in Madras Presidency have been chased out of several villages by "local toppers". One cannot help pitying these foreign puppets depending on correspondents of all sorts for manufacturing copy on Indian matters. I do not know where "local toppers" have chased volunteers out of village. But we all know that Government lieutenants have been chased by the volunteers out of the

licensed shops and is finding patronage in unlicensed corners and the officials are more or less winking. But while we may pity the correspondents for sending misleading reports, we should also learn one lesson: Whatever we write in the press has to be written with care, without exaggeration and with a due sense of proportion; otherwise impressions will be produced which we did not intend.

The "Manchester Guardian" correspondent repeats what I have tried to disprove with the help of expert opinion from Dr. Chopra and Dr. Macarrison. The correspondent says that according to a Government publication, "toddy contains a definite quantity of vitamin B which a poor diet lacks so much". I have already explained in the papers that today is not worth taking for the yeast that it contains. (Vitamin B is after all a new name for yeast) that today contains more evil in it than vitamin B, that today drinking tends to make the already poor diet of the victim and his family poorer and poorer still. The remedy is, therefore, worse than the diseases.

Vitamin B is nothing wonderful but is only the yeast contained in many foodstuffs, easily available to the people in India without having to take an intoxicating drink for its sake. I have not come across the Government publication referred to. But I do hope that it is a mistake and that the Government has nowhere published anything to encourage the drinking of toddy for its "Vitamin B". As Col. Macarrison has said, it would be a very bad thing to acquire the pernicious habit of toddy drinking for the sake of "Vitamin B" in it which is also available in so many common articles of diet in South India in healthier and equally effective quantities.—Yours etc.,

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been decided to observe Friday, the 14th of August as the "Kashmir Day" practically all over India. The programme is yet not made known to the general public. Whether there will only be processions or protest meetings or there will even be general hartal is a matter for speculation. However, to be on the safe side it would be better if the newly constituted bodies, viz. the Mayor's Conciliation Board and the Goodwill or the Welfare League take steps, before it is too late, to see that under any circumstances peace of the city is not allowed to be disturbed by any section of the communities. Hartals and protest demonstrations ought to be quite peaceful. In Bombay, when "Mohammad Ali Day" was observed, there were some small breaches of peace in the city, but nothing serious happened because of the good sense and marvellous spirit shown by both the principal communities, Hindus as well as Muslims. The prominent leaders of both the communities ought to issue appeals asking the people to maintain peace and avoid all misunderstandings. The local Congress organisation also must do its duty towards the maintenance of peace.—Yours, etc.,

"A PEACE-LOVING CITIZEN."

Bombay, Aug. 12.

**WANTED RACE-GOERS'
ASSOCIATION**

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

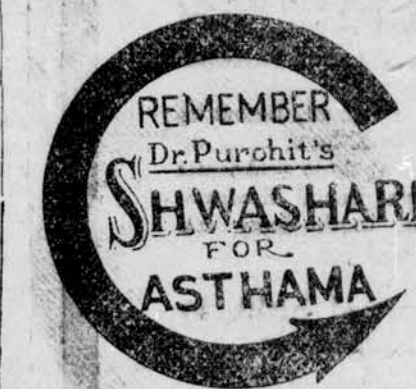
Sir,—The idea of forming an owners' association has come none too soon. If further racing is to continue at all smoothly a wholesome check and guidance to these using their power automatically is very desirable. I am strongly of opinion that an Association of the kind proposed will not succeed in attaining the object it has in view because of the many pitfalls it is bound to encounter. We had a similar Association some years ago and it died an early death. In the proposed Association there will be a tendency for these owner members to pull against, instead

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of with each other. You cannot always have a common cause for complaint to be able to secure unanimity of opinion. Amongst owners themselves there may be conflicts of views and interests. The Association ought to be formed of race-goers which will include owners. It must be made powerful both because of its number of members and its influence so that it can make itself heard with respect and attention. It must have a place of meeting where members can from time to time discuss racing matters. It must have a regular office establishment with a full time secretary. It will require funds which can be collected in the shape of subscriptions and donations and the Turf Club might be approached to pay a certain sum every year.

There are a number of men who are well conversant with racing and the form of horses that have been running but are not owners for the time being. Their cooperation as members of such an Association would be a valuable asset in so far that they having no axe to grind would be in a position to form independent judgment not only on questions that arise between the Turf Club and the owners but also on questions that concern different owners themselves. I do not approve of the idea of appointing as Secretaries gentlemen who have big stakes in racing. So far as the Turf Club is concerned these Secretaries might be called upon

to do things that may not be quite palatable to the Club. Their racing interests being bound up with the Club they cannot be supposed to sacrifice their interests which depend on the goodwill of the Club in order to enter into a controversy on behalf of the Association. It may not be impossible but it is very unlikely to get men to make such a sacrifice. I must be clearly understood that the object of such an Association is not to obstruct racing nor to impede in any way the administration of the Turf Club but such an Association is necessary for the betterment of racing by making suggestions from time to time, to remedy existing complaints. The Association might be able to do something for the Indian horse and might, if proper efforts are made, be in a position to give to India at least a class of Indian jockeys who can earn a very wholesome income. It has been suggested to me by several friends that a meeting might be called where the whole scheme of an Association be discussed "de novo" because it is feared that if the opportunity that has been offered is lost for want of proper organization it may not recur for a long time to come.

This Association can be made to fulfil a very desirable object and that is to educate public opinion that through ignorance goes astray.—Yours, etc.
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MODERN LIFE A GREAT STRAIN ON MAN.

Industrial Civilisation Must Be Lifted Out Of Swamp.

BRITISH MEDICAL CONFERENCE DELIBERATES

EASTBOURN, July 22.

Many topics of everyday interest and a good many more of purely scientific interest were discussed when the British Medical Association, which is being attended here by about 2,000 elected delegates, representatives, and interested medical men and women, divided to-day into fourteen sections. The hopeful ways of treating septicæmia, which the layman knows as general blood poisoning, the law regarding parrots and psittacosis, the present extraordinary prevalence of forms of illness that can only be attributed to the fears engendered by industrial mechanisation, and the kind of traffic signals which the authorities ought to erect for motorists were among the more popular subjects.

Sir Thomas Horder, who is one of the King's physicians, opened the discussion on the treatment of septicæmia in a combined meeting of surgeons and physicians, and many distinguished men followed him. Apart from the medical and surgical measures, with which he dealt in technical detail, Sir Thomas stressed the importance of early recognition and prompt treatment. Promptness on the surgical side early in the disease had saved many lives, although later forbearance with the knife was the key. He advocated treatment in the open air says the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

SURGEONS' NARROW ESCAPES.

Professor Wilkie, of Edinburgh, speaking as a surgeon, counselled restraint in the use of the knife, and Sir William Wheeler, of Dublin, also a surgeon, emphasised the danger of causing a local infection to become general by injudicious surgery. "I have seen septicæmia arise from injury to a septic pimple during shaving," he said. Dr. M. E. Waterfield, announcing himself as "a clinical case who has had streptococcus in his blood stream," recalled that he had great relief from incisions under anaesthetic, that he was treated out of doors, and that he was drinking, drinking, drinking all day, which seemed to help more than anything else. Other speakers stressed the value of copious supplies of fluid, and one advised the inclusion of vitamins in form of fruit juices. Dr. Sage Sutherland, who is in charge of (Monsal) Infectious Diseases Hospital, Manchester, told how valuable the introduction of a mild arsenical salt into the muscles had proved in his experience, which ran to 160 cases of puerperal septicæmia a year.

In closing the discussion, Sir Thomas Horder declared that he too, was a case of recovered septicæmia, and showed a scarred and crooked left index finger as the seat of his injury received from a puncture during an operation. He told graphically how when he suspected infection the morning following the puncture he found his temperature was high and the pain acute, and at 6 a.m. he collected his surgeon and anaesthetist and told them to go ahead and do their best. He attributed his recovery largely to getting busy early, and regretted that his surgeon died in similar circumstances subsequently, septicæmia not being diagnosed until three days after the injury.

Sir George Buchanan, who presided in the section of Public Health, spoke on some recent policies regarding particular diseases, in which he referred to the regulation still prohibiting the import of parrots because of the risk of psittacosis. It was difficult to discover when these birds could safely be again admitted, but no one could contemplate without dismay the indefinite deprivation of our population from the luxury of parrots.

"Apart from their aesthetic qualities," Sir George added, "they appear to create an intense domestic satisfaction, and it is their classical mission to supply material for anecdote." There being some laughter, Sir George remarked, "If you had the communications I do in my office from ladies and in some cases from high functionaries, who seem unable to live without parrots, you would realise that I am really stating the bald truth."

THE JUGGERNAUT OF MODERN LIFE.

"The vast machine of modern life is at times a terrifying thing," declared Dr. Leonard P. Lockhart, of Beeston, Nottingham, in addressing the section of Public Health on the industrial problems from the standpoint of the general practitioner. "It even looms larger to many than did the old idea of a wrathful and avenging deity, and I think there is little doubt that the present restless craving for

eroticism is no more than an over-compensation for a very widespread, if unconscious, appreciation of this fact.

"In the face of such forces as unemployment, mechanical displacement of labour, the competition of girls with men and the success of the former in handling machines and in executing small repetitive processes at lower cost, the economic difficulties of the home and the resulting problems of sexual adjustment there is a tendency for many, and males especially, to develop a feeling of inadequacy to life which is liable to be rationalised in consciousness as illness rather than to be acknowledged frankly for what it really is—namely a fear of the unknown and the intangible.

Modern life was a great strain on man not so much by what it is as by reason of the short time, biologically speaking, that had been allowed him to make the necessary readjustments. In exploring what could be done to restore the balance was to be found the solution that would lift our industrial civilisation out of the swamp in which it was at present in danger of foundering. The future of public health lay as much in the hands of general practitioners as it did in those of medical officers, and for this purpose both must make a study of industrialism and of human psychology—not so much in order to practise psychotherapy but to understand why men act and react as they do.

In offering some constructive proposals Dr. Lockhart said: "The bulk of the general practitioner's time and effort must of necessity be concentrated on treating the sick, though from the point of view of the community, preventive medicine is of the utmost importance. Nobody can be indifferent to it, but if most of the doctor's time has to be spent in treatment how can he take a share in prevention? I believe, it can be achieved by collaboration with those who have facilities for training the minds of both young and old, but who are as yet outside the boundaries of preventive medicine.

A DYNAMIC RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY.

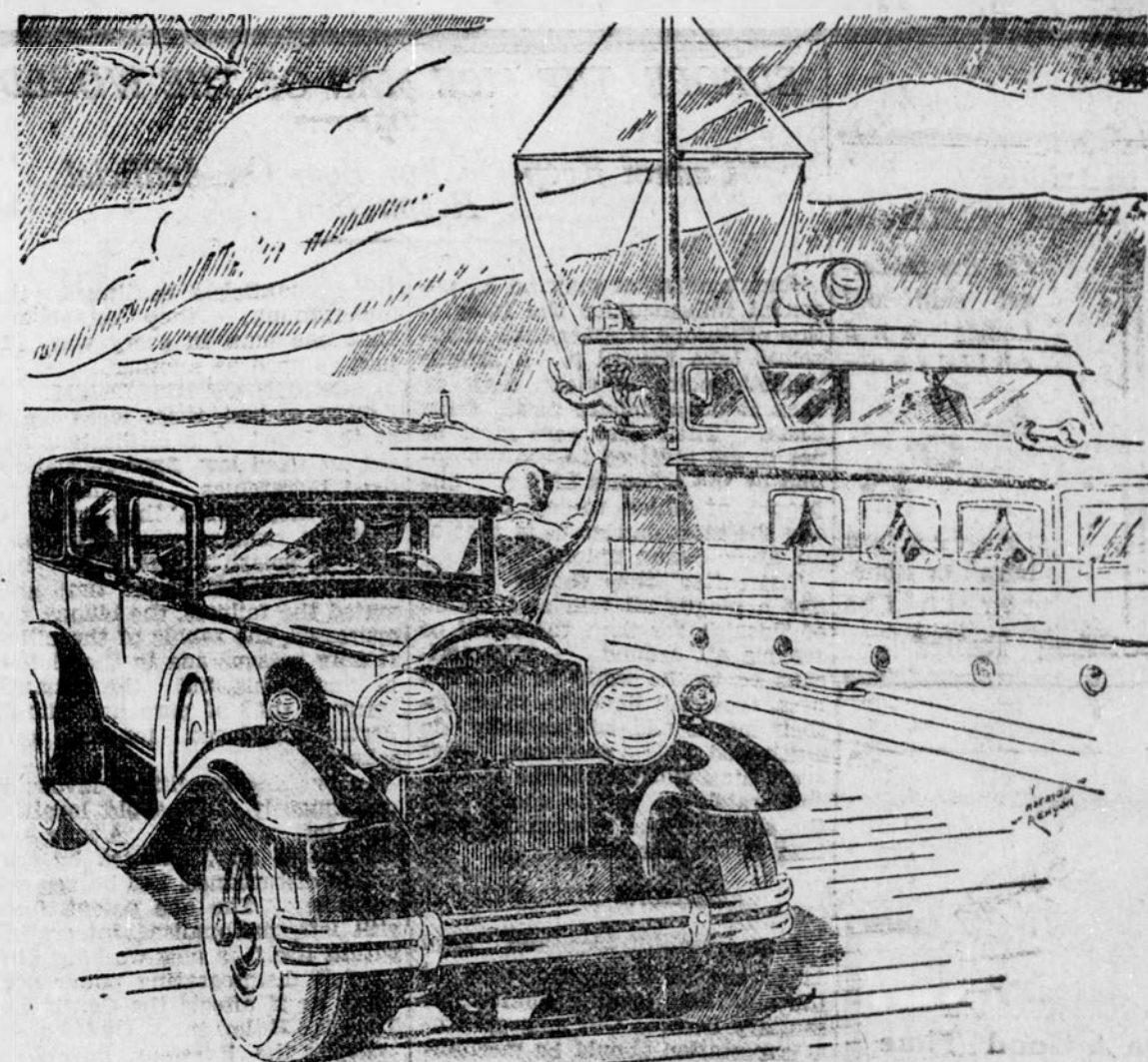
"First and foremost, educationists, teachers and parents; secondly, all who give spiritual guidance and will adapt their teaching to modern needs; and thirdly, all who are engaged in the handling of men and women in industry. Stated in few words their task amounts to this: to each, encourage, and instruct everyone, especially the young, how to grow intellectually as individual men and women, self-dependent, and, as Aristotle says, self-sufficient, solving their problems by constructive thought rather than by second-hand formulae."

Man had been propped by theology; dogma was collapsing and he found himself in the dark, prey to fear and to neurosis. Here the Church could help to set him on his feet, show him the way to develop a dynamic religious philosophy of the simplest kind and by restoring his moral courage him to spiritual growth and mental health. Children had far too long been filled with information and their creative individuality allowed to wilt in the process of moulding them into model citizens and standardised types. It was necessary to go to the heart of modern civilisation and from that study to evolve stable judgments by which our people might be enabled to react more harmoniously and rhythmically to their environment. Out of such adaptations sound health alone could flow.

"Modern industry," Dr. Lockhart said in conclusion, "can be either the means towards our higher destiny or the agent by which Western civilisation is ultimately to be drowned in the sea of its own complexity. It rests with educational and medical science and especially with those engaged in general practice to direct the course which we are to pursue, relieve us of the great burdens of invalidity and incapacity, and so enable industrialised man to take his place as an integrated individual in the eternal scheme of things."

ROAD SIGNALS: SHAPE MORE IMPORTANT THAN COLOUR. Having heard Mr. M. Bishop Harman, a London specialist, on the eyesight of motorists, the Ophthalmology Section resolved to recommend the council of the British Medical Association to "urge on the Ministry of Transport that it is most undesirable that coloured light signals only should be used on the roads and suggests that they should differ in shape as well as colour."

Mr. Bishop Harman described as insufficient the Road Traffic Act requirement that motorists should be able to read a number



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plate 25 yards away. To have a good field of vision was much more important. He disliked "one-eyed driving." It was also important that people should be able to accustom themselves to the light variations which came about at night. Defects of colour-vision should not constitute a disability for driving, but the growing use of coloured light signals had introduced a real difficulty in that respect. He characterised the behaviour of the authorities in this matter as incredible and childish. Despite all warnings they began and were persisting in fitting signals that relied on colour instead of form. His ideal lighting was a horizontal bar of light at top indicating "stop". Below it a circular light indicating "Caution," and below that a vertical bar of light denoting "All clear ahead." That would obviate all necessity for colour or labels.

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EUROPE, THE 'SICK MAN OF THE WORLD.'

"Cannot Keep On For Ever On 'Artificial Respiration'"

Americanisation may be a powerful influence for the integration of Europe if Americans themselves take toward it a strictly realistic point of view; that is, keep it on a dollars and cents basis. Their first care must be not to get involved in the promotion of the schemes of any one people, of which to-day potentially the most dangerous is that of an Anglo-Saxon union.

Thereafter they should shun like a plague all talk and notion of "ideals," for then there will be trouble all around. If Americans go to the world to do business, they will likely be taken on their merits and will actually do much good to everyone. But everything will be undone if they deliberately go to "do good," in the spirit of the missionary instead of the merchant.

AMERICAN IDEALS.

One American idea and ideal is of use to the world, that of the multitude leading comfortable sanitary lives. Our sole spiritual exportation should be mechanical mindedness. Anything else is not worth a button. All we can offer Europe, in particular, are the remnants of some stale European ideas, a bit desiccated by their sojourn in the dry air of America, and a few new, quite unlovely superstitions.

Enough harm has been done already by American idealists roving over the world to correct what they think abuses, like human slavery or the traffic in drugs. The minds of the whole population of one European country have been poisoned against Americans by the activities of one such up-lifter, who has been for years in the business of minding other people's business, and whom its ruler, in a misguided moment, let loose on his subjects.

American ideals, outside of the exceptions mentioned above, become nebulous on analysis and it is hard to define them. But that will never stop the sermonizers and reforming old women of all sexes who would like to have the whole world for their field. They will have to be suppressed, or at least disowned. Thus writes Alex Smith in "Chicago Daily Tribune."

With their backwoods views of life and human relationship they can only get America abhorred. The United States may have to groan under the stranglehold of the interferences, but that is no reason why others should not be blessed by their absence. The world does not need our factitious optimism over nothing, our religiosity, all our forms of Oom, our agonizing over-obvious questions which peoples with sane morality settled and forgot about centuries ago.

In the basic ideas of social control, several other nations are in advance of the United States, well on the road toward a new paganism. They cannot let Americans impede them in the return to sanctity. Our agent abroad must be then not the social worker but the businessman. George F. Babbitt may be material for the wisecrackers in an imperial role, but he probably has as much intelligence good taste, and imagination as the average Roman senator had.

He, too, having continually been worked on at home by the up-lifters, is a bit soft in the head every time he gets off business and will have to learn to keep close-mouthed world which cannot stand the babble about American ideals any longer, will one day catch every stray American tourist, travelling salesman, and expatriate it can find and hold another Sicilian Vespers.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. Speculation about the part of Americanisation in integrating Europe is probably academic. Before that can happen there likely will be no Europe to integrate.

It's spiritual supports are giving away visibly under the battering blows of the spirit of destruction, the same one that made the Reformation and the Revolution. In its two great previous efforts it shattered two principles of authority. Now it seems ready to finish the work and sweep away the remaining forms which are the structure of European which Christian civilisation.

The latter put human nature into a strait jacket, and by so doing, attained its most notable achievements. From the close of the Middle Ages the effort of liberation has gone on. The goal at the other end is anarchy. The assertion of freedom of conscience was a first big step, since it made one man's idea just as good as another's. The philosophers of the 18th century and

the Romanticists continued the undermining; they established that one man in every way is just as good as another.

ORIGIN OF HITLERISM.

Good or bad, these ideas aim at the heart of a civilisation based on fixed law, fixed revelation, fixed hierarchies. Behind them, giving them drive, they have a powerful human impulse, the desire to smash things. It has from the beginning of time animated the failures, the bilious, the oppressed, the rabble of the cities. It may masquerade in the clothes of fine ideals, but the dynamic spirit is that of pure and simple destruction, loved for its own sake.

In our day conditions favour it enormously. The old loyalties have lost authority. A long and exhaustive war, followed by economic disturbance, has broken resistance. The one potent force still left, nationalism, integrating within itself, is now working with its full disintegrating power outward, as it affects the Continent. That is Hitlerism. One great people, the Russians, have already succumbed and they are working tooth and nail to get all others into the same plight. "Twenty years from now," a prominent German said recently, "nothing as we now know it will any longer exist." He was speaking, of course, for his own people, and especially for its youth, who seem almost unanimous that they want anything but what is. Where there is no positive will to destroy, there is none to resist. In France, for instance, few people desire anarchy, but equally few would lift a finger to prevent it descending on them.

All the signs are that the great cycle which began when the Roman Empire fell, has come around to its term. This collective mania for suicide marks periods of complete and irremediable disintegration. The complete crash may not come for 20 years yet, but Europe is an old man and he cannot keep on forever on artificial respiration. Nor will he consent to take it long, for the old man has made up his mind to die.

COMMERCIAL ART

High Salaries For Ugly Drawings

Sir Ernest Benn, delivering the inaugural address at a refresher course for teachers in art schools at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, criticised certain types of modern commercial art.

"I think the world of art should be careful not to fall into the error of forgetting the existence of the consumer," said Sir Ernest. "Another error which it should not fall into is that of imagining that there is more wisdom in the present than in the past. Art is the growth of centuries, which is one of the reasons why you are not in fear of competition from America."

"I am a little concerned about modern commercial art of to-day. A great deal of it is sheer bunk. If you ever tried to write down the recipe of an ordinary specimen of modern commercial art it would read something like this:

"Take a piece of paper, put on it a big ugly circle, not in the middle but in the place where the margin should be. Next take a brush, close your eyes, and dab ugly lines on the paper. Now get a spraying machine, turn round three times and spray on the paper. That is the background. You next set to work on the lettering. For this obtain a lot of packing cases and drainpipes. Stick them together to form the alphabet and with these letters scrawl over the paper. If you do that sort of thing long enough and it is ugly enough you can qualify for the highest salary in one of the best advertising firms in the country."

HANDMAIDEN OF COMMERCE.

"May I warn you against this modern tendency to believe that you can be an artist without knowing how to draw," concluded Sir Ernest, "and also against this nonsensical notion that art is superior to commerce. Art should be recognised as the handmaiden of commerce. Some things can be taught, and others cannot. Art is one of the things which cannot be taught, and it seems to me that those people who put forward great national schemes for teaching art must look upon it as something like knitting, which calls for the use of the hands but not of the brains."

Mr. Joseph Thorp, who presided, deplored the lack of any idea of design among British businessmen. The result was that scores of thousands of articles of common use, which were being sold in the shops of this country, were made in foreign countries where greater attention was paid to art and design. Mr. Thorp appealed for a closer co-operation between art and commerce.—"Manchester Guardian."

FEWER OFFICIALS IN TURKEY

Thousands Under The "Axe"

The Turkish Government finds to-day that it has reached another parting of the ways. The transfer of the capital to Angora was meant, among other things, to get the Administration out of the deep ruts into which the Sultans had allowed it to sink and to renovate the enormous, overweighted bureaucracy. But it proved impossible to begin the "axe-ing" at once. Not only would it have been dangerous to offend the vast body of functionaries, but the needs of the new State were great. To meet these needs it even proved necessary to enlist great numbers of new functionaries in the various State monopolies which were at once established. The loyal friends of the Angora regime had to be rewarded, and they flocked to the capital to be taken into the new official positions and to enjoy the plums of State commercial enterprises.

To-day, confronted with the necessity of making a reduction of 40,000,000 Turkish pounds in the budget, the Angora Government is finding no way out except by starting at last to cut to a minimum the huge bureaucracy which it has inherited from the Sultans and has itself too uneconomically increased. The only alternative would be to reduce the salaries of functionaries. But it has been proved that the great majority of functionaries are now receiving only from the equivalent of £4 to £10 a month, and that it is the excessive numbers of these small salaries—themselves insufficient for subsistence—which are burdening the Budget. Last year 34 per cent of the Budget expenditure went in the payment of salaries.

Though the entry of the Turks into commercial and industrial pursuits has begun on a fairly large scale, the majority of the educated class still prefer the security of State employment. It is this mentality which Angora has now decided to break. It is a bad mentality, inherited from the old regime, which was really little more than a vast bureaucracy exploiting the people. Everything was sacrificed to maintaining the official class. Though the efficiency and honesty of the functionaries under the Republic is already on a much higher scale than in former times, the fact remains that a small Republic is being governed by a bureaucratic machinery vaster than that which was used for the huge Turkish Empire. The Government simply finds that it can no longer maintain so vast an army of officials. It has determined to risk the creation of discontent. Six hundred officials are being lopped from one monopoly alone, and everywhere throughout the State functionaries amounting in all to thousands are being "axed." A small, young, efficient bureaucracy is being formed on modern lines.—"Manchester Guardian."

CALCUTTA LETTER

Death Of An Eminent Scholar.

(From Our Correspondent). CALCUTTA, Aug. 10. Calcutta has just lost one of her most eminent scholars and lawyers. Prof. Salahuddin Khuda Buksh, son of the founder of the Khuda Buksh Library of Patna, died of influenza yesterday morning at his residence in Calcutta. He leaves behind him his European wife, a daughter and a granddaughter to mourn his loss. He was about 54 at the time of his death. Colleges were closed to-day in honour of the deceased.

The late Mr. Khuda Buksh was a contemporary of the late Maulana Mahommed Ali at Oxford. There he took his M.A. and B.C.L. degrees. He was a successful lawyer in Calcutta where he practised since 1901. But he acquired greater fame as a scholar whose vast knowledge of Islamic History found expression in his voluminous writings.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED PRESS BILL

The Executive Committee of the Indian Journalists' Association at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the proposed bill for further suppression of the Press which is expected to come up before the Legislative Assembly in its forthcoming September session. The meeting, moreover, strongly deprecated the attitude of the "Statesman" which has devised a novel method of propaganda for exciting communal feeling and thus seriously hampering the progress of the country.

By another resolution the meeting protested against the proposed enhancement of protective duty on certain kinds of imported paper, used for newspaper purposes, for which propaganda is being carried on in certain interested quarters.

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One of our Managing Agents, Mr. D. Chenchiah, will be camping at Welcome Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, from 12th to 15th instant, both days inclusive. Persons desirous of interviewing for Agency Organizers' and Agents' posts may meet him on the above dates.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
S. S. Mooltan with sails at 1 p.m.
Charity Rugby Match in aid of the
Ex-Servicemen Association: Bom-
bay Gymkhana vs. United Ser-
vices, 5-45 p.m.
MONDAY, August 17.
University of Bombay, Special
Convocation, 5-30 p.m.
University of Bombay, 1st Lecture
on "Radiation" by Sir C. V.
Raman, C. J. Hall, H. E. the
Chancellor presiding, 6-30 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 18.
University of Bombay, Annual
Convocation, 5-30 p.m.

**TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO JRO-
GRAMME:** 11-45 a.m. gramophone
records.
6-45 p.m. (Canata) Jamu
Duni's stories in Gujarati.
9-20 p.m.—Bai Saraswatibai's
classical music with D. Parvatkar.

LAD YUVAK MANDAL.—Under
the auspices of the above Samiti,
the adjourned meeting of "All
Lad Eklas" will be held at "Lad
Wadi" (to-day) (Saturday) at 9
(p.m.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko
Mara" left Moli for Bombay on
August 12 and is due to arrive on
Sept. 8 via usual ports.
The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes
Mara" left Singapore for Bombay
on August 12th and is due to ar-
rive here on August 24 via Penang
and Colombo.

**GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE IN-
STITUTE.**—Mr. P. R. Muly, will
deliver to the students of the Ce-
cretaries Training Class, his lec-
ture on "Constitution of Co-ope-
rative Institutions" to-day (Sat-
urday) at 6-0 p.m. at the Maratha
High School, Girgaum.

**BOMBAY STUDENTS' BRO-
THERHOOD.**—Under the auspices
of The Bombay Students' Brother-
hood Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will
deliver a public lecture on "Indian
Public Debts" to-day (Saturday)
at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood
Hall, French Bridge.

**ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY SUB-
COMMITTEE.**
A meeting of the Anti-untouch-
ability Sub-Committee of the Bom-
bay P. C. C. will be held to-day
(Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Con-
gress Office.

LIBERAL FEDERATION.—Under
the auspices of the Western
National Liberal Association,
a meeting of the members
and sympathisers of the Liberal
Party will be held in the Hall of
the Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day
(Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)
when Messrs. A. D. Shroff and M.
D. Akerkar will speak on "The last
Session of the Liberal Federation."
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.) will
preside.

**"C" WARD, CONGRESS COM-
MITTEE.**—The G. Ward Congress
Committee has received requisitions
from the members to change
the date of the special general
body meeting. The council
has decided in meeting
which was held on Thurs-
day as follows:—In view of the
Sunday 16th inst. being the work-
ing day for mills the special gen-
eral body meeting convened for
that day be postponed to Sunday
(23rd inst.) at the same time and
place.

MEETING OF "ANDHRAS."—
Under the auspices of the Patta-
bhi Rama (Andhra) Bhajana
Samaj, Kuria, there will be a meet-
ing of all "Andhras" in the Samaj
hall (Lauji Keemji Building Sta-
tion Road) to-day (Saturday) at
9 p.m. (S. T.) to find means and
device to open free boarding and
lodging houses for the unemploy-
ed Andhras.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from
Australia Via Dhankshodi for
Bombay are due here on Sunday
the 16th inst.

**GIRGAUM CONGRESS COM-
MITTEE.**
The adjourned Conference of
the Picketing Volunteer's of the
above Committee will be held to-
morrow (Sunday) at the Congress
House at 9 a.m. (S. T.) All
the volunteers on duty and those
who are interested in picketing
are asked to be present at the
Conference.

DESH SEVKA SANGH.
All the Members of the Rasht-
riva Stree Sabha and the Pic-
ketting Members of the Desh
Sevika Sangh are invited to be
at the Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m. to-
morrow (Sunday).

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.
Under the auspices of the Parsi
Rajkva Sabha the Pateti Swade-
shi Bazar will be held from 26th
August to 5th September (both
days inclusive). The plan of the
bazar can be seen at the Office of
the Sabha at 7, Butterfield St.,
Off Fortes St. (next to Mr.
R. N. Bapasa's Office). Stalls
are being let out and manufac-
turers desirous of booking a stall
for themselves are requested to
call at the office between 2 and
6 p.m. (S. T.).

"KASHMIR DAY" IN BOMBAY.

All Quiet And No Hartal

BOMBAY, Friday.
Friday was observed by the Mus-
lim community of Bombay as the
"Kashmir Day" as a protest
against the recent happenings in
the Kashmir State. The day
opened in an atmosphere of sus-
pense and excitement due to
wild rumours which were
being circulated during the last
few days. Most of the shops
of a likely disturbance were
allayed when people saw that no
attempts were made to compel a
hartal. The city's business was
normal in the morning. Even the
shops in Bhandi Bazar, Nagdevi
Street and Madanpura opened as
usual to the surprise of many. No
attempts were made anywhere in
the city to coerce people into ob-
serving their shops. The atmosphere
was so calm and quiet in the
morning that but for the previous
day's excitement nobody would
have felt that there was anything
unusual about the day.

The Muslim procession will
start at 3 p.m. after the Jumma
prayers. Late in the evening a
public meeting will be held at the
Azad Maidan. It is confidently
hoped now that no disturbance
will be caused.

AFTER JUMMA PRAYERS.
The "Kashmir Day" passed off
quite peacefully in Bombay. At
about 3 p.m. a little after the
Jumma prayers two Muslim pro-
cessions started from Byculla and
Bhandi Bazar towards Azad Maidan.
The one that proceeded from
Bhandi Bazar was a small one
consisting of several hundreds
while the other one from Byculla
was a fairly big one.

About 1000 Khilafat volunteers in
uniform formed the vanguard of
the bigger procession. The pro-
cessions marched through prin-
cipal streets and ended in a public
meeting on the Azad Maidan. Slo-
gans of various descriptions were
being shouted as an accompani-
ment to the procession. Along
with usual Muslim flags a number
of black flags also were carried by
the processionists.

The business of the day went on
uninterrupted and there were no
attempts of coercion. It seems
that the Bories, Pathans and the
Kholas did not join the procession.
Mr. Mohamed Irfan presided at
the meeting. In his speech he
said that the policy of the Cen-
tral Khilafat Committee was not
to interfere in the affairs of the
Indian States but the alleged ac-
tivities in Kashmir were of such a
grave nature that they had to
voice their protest. He described
the woes of 32 lakhs of Muslims in
Kashmir and hoped that the Ma-
haraja, who was an enlightened
ruler, would see that the condition
of his subjects was improved and
they lived in peace and amity. He
regretted that Mr. Shaikat Ali
could not go to Kashmir and the
request of the Khilafat Commit-
tee to allow a deputation of two
members to see the Maharaja was
not conceded.

Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed proposed
a resolution condemning the
atrocities perpetrated on Kashmir
Muslims. Mr. Yaqub Ali and
Mr. Gulsher Khan seconded and
supported the resolution.

A KASHMIR CONFERENCE.
Another resolution requesting
the A.I. India Kashmir Committee
to call a Kashmir Conference under
the Presidentship of Shah
Kakachi was also adopted by the
meeting.

"WILL FIGHT FOR YOU IN LONDON"

Shaikat Ali who is sailing for
London then addressed the meet-
ing at great length. He said that
last year his brother, the late
Maulana Mahomed Ali, went to
London to attend the R.I.C. but
he died there. Now he was going
to replace him and to watch the
interests of the Mussalmans and
to fight for their rights. After his
return from the Islamic countries
last year he had felt that Muslims
were weak but their position was
much better now.

The speaker felt that if Muslims
consolidated their position nobody
would be able to deprive them of
their just rights.
NOTHING AGAINST GANDHIJI.
He did not want to say anything
against Mahatma Gandhi but
his request was that Gandhiji
should prove his "bona fides" by
his actions. Muslims and Hindus
were living in peace and amity in
a Muslim State like Hyderabad
and in a Hindu State like Mysore.
He believed that they should not
interfere in matters relating to
Indian State. If any injustice
was done to Hindus in Veraval he
hoped the Dewan Saheb would
look into the matter and do them
justice.

Proceeding he referred to his
London trip and said that he was
going to try for a settlement be-
tween Britain and India as well
as Indian States and British In-
dia. If the work that they ex-
pected to do was not accomplish-
ed they would consider what to do
after his return back to the coun-
try.
The meeting terminated with
a vote of thanks to the President.

IN THE WAKE OF MALVAN FLOODS

Relief Measures In The Villages.

CLOTHING AND FOOD SUPPLIED TO 2000 PERSONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
MALVAN, Aug. 14.
The Malvan Relief Committee so
far distributed clothing and bed-
dings to 2000 persons, 96 rice bags
in Amberi, Kalse, Varad, Tondavi
and Juvai, Foyareh, Masuren
Bandivden, Maldi and adjoining
villages. More bags sent out for dis-
tribution. About 65 bags are re-
quired every week. The timely
help of Rs. 3000 from Bombay
Commission Agents Association en-
sures continuous distribution.
Grants for temporary huts are
offered and are being utilised by
the homeless villagers. The Gov-
ernment have invited applications
for help.

MORE YARN FOR GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY

The Managing Committee of the
Girgaum District Congress Com-
mittee has proposed to present
Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion
of his 62nd birthday on 2nd Octo-
ber next, with at least 62 lakhs of
yards of handspun yarn.
The Committee accordingly ap-
peals to all primary members of
the G.D.C.C. and other admirers
of Gandhiji in the "D" Ward to
contribute at least 2000 yards each
to the proposed gift. Those who
wish to make the contribution are
requested to communicate with the
Hon. Secretaries of the Com-
mittee, Dadabhai Manzil, Near
Congress House personally or by
post and mention the quantity of
yarn they undertake to contri-
bute.

KATHIAWAR STATES IN DANGER?

Some Questions For Mr. Dumasia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Mr. Naroji Dumasia has
raised another bogey! This
time, it is the Kathiawar States.
According to his article in his
own "Times of India" these
States are in grave danger! They
are attacked by irresponsible
critics from British India. Plots
are hatched to wreck these
States! Even their very exist-
ence is threatened! Nay, Bolshe-
vism and Communism are pen-
etrating in Indian States! So, dear
Mr. Dumasia implores the Impe-
rial Government to oust and
cripple these foreign forces at
once!

Behold this brave Protector of
Indian States and Indian Prin-
ces! He is quite true to his
title:—T. G. I. S. i.e.—Trumpet-
General of the Indian
States! And aren't Indian Prin-
ces grateful? And is not Mr. Du-
masia faithful? Will he please
answer the following:

- (1) How are you so deeply in-
terested in Indian States?
- (2) How do you happen to vis-
it them frequently?
- (3) Do you at any time care
to meet the critics of the States?
- (4) Have you read the speeches
of Babu Mazumdar, and the
criticisms of Prof. Abhyankar,
Chudgar and Amratal Sheth re
Indian States?
- (5) Will you please point out
the flaws in their criticisms?
- (6) Did you attend the States'
People's Conference?
- (7) Are their grievances and
demands unjust?
- (8) Are not the Princes squan-
dering people's money in India
and England?
- (9) Are not the majority of
them given to hunting, sporting
and merry making?
- (10) Who are exploited—the
Princes or the Subjects? In a
way both; but the people are
fleece more.
- (11) Who are tossed—perhaps
both.
- (12) Who are the Bolsheviks
Indian States—the agitator or
the mal-administrator? certainly
the latter.

Narorjiba, now don't hold any
more brief for your Rajas! You
only give the showaway. If you
are in earnest, answer my ques-
tions straight, for I have a lot
more to ask you—Yours, etc.,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

"KASHMIR DAY" IN SURAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Aug. 14.
Surat observing "Kashmir Day"
Muslim and Bohra merchants ob-
served hartal to-day. A large pro-
cession with black flags was out in
the evening parading the streets.
A meeting was also held at Kwa-
jedana with Sardar Mir Masud
Alam Khan, the Nawab of Beldah
in the chair. A resolution was
passed requesting the Government
to appoint a committee of inquiry.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The
P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mace-
donia" arrived London on Friday
the 4th inst.

**NEW FLAG SALUTATION AT
ANDHERI.**
There will be a New-Flag Salu-
tation Ceremony to-morrow.
(Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) near
Andheri Rama's Temple.

FILM STAR AND PROPRIETRESS IN COURT.

Alleged Forgery

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Aug. 14.
The case against Fatma
Begum, the cinema studio
proprietress, came up before
the City Magistrate, Bandra,
yesterday. There was a lot of
breeze created in the Court on
the production of a letter written
to Nur Jehan.

The case arose out of a com-
plaint filed by the Sub-Judge at
Andheri in connection with a
charge for forgery, etc. against
Fatma Begum, Sultana Jellana,
Kazi Abdul Latif, Acharaya and
others. In giving a summary of
the facts and circumstances
leading to the filing of the suit,
Mr. J. R. Athaide, Special Public
Prosecutor, opened the prosecu-
tion by referring to an alleged-
mortgaged deed dated 17th May,
1929, executed by Fatma Begum
in favour of Sultana who is stat-
ed to be the former's daughter.
It appears that Messrs. Samant
& Co., Solicitors, had taken out
execution proceedings against
Fatma Begum for recovery of
their taxed costs in the High
Court. It then transpired that
a settlement was arrived at, be-
tween Fatma Begum and the
Solicitors whereby Fatma agreed
to execute in favour of Samant
& Co., a legal possessory mortgage
in respect of her property com-
prising of a studio at Bandra.

As a result of this settlement,
the execution proceedings were
withdrawn. There after Fatma
Begum repudiated the settle-
ment on the grounds of misre-
presentation and undue influ-
ence, and put forward the mort-
gage deed, which according to
the prosecution, was not in exist-
ence at the date of the settle-
ment, with Samant & Co. The
Sultana and others addressed
notices to Samant & Co. as well as
to Fatma giving notice of the
mortgage in her favour and
warned the Solicitors against
getting the deed, agreed to be
given by Fatma Begum under
the terms of the settlement
executed with her.

Relying on that mortgage
deed, Sultana put up an appli-
cation to raise the attachment,
in which she filed the original
deed. As the mortgage deed
had been produced in Court, no
action could be taken by the
police for forgery, unless there
was a complaint from the Court
in which it was produced. Under
the circumstances on the in-
structions of the District Magis-
trate, an application was made
to the Sub-Judge and after
necessary preliminary inquiries,
the Sub-Judge sent up the com-
plaint against Fatma Begum and
others.

ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

Before the Prosecution
could proceed with the
evidence, Messrs. M. K. Azad
and J. B. Patel, counsel for Sul-
tana and Fatma Begum respec-
tively, asked for an exemption of
their clients' attendance in
Court at least up to the 28th
inst. as Fatma Begum was ill and
Sultana was to go out of Bombay.
The Magistrate asked them to put
in a written application.
Then counsel for the
accused drew the attention of
the Magistrate to the presence
in Court of Mr. W. Pereira, Soli-
citor, counsel stated that Mr.
Pereira could not be cited as witness
and therefore, he could not be
present during the taking of evi-
dence. Mr. Pereira explained
that he was present only to pro-
duce certain letters and would
not open his mouth at all.
Counsel however insisted and the
Magistrate requested Mr. Pereira
to retire to the lawyers' room.
The Prosecution then led evi-
dence. Panchamas were exam-
ined and several exhibits were
produced. Among the exhibits,
was a letter from Mr. Acharaya
to Nur Jehan. Mr. Azad "This
must be a historic and ancient
document, but Nur Jehan is gone
and Acharaya is here."
Further hearing was then ad-
journd.

INDIAN DANCES AT "3 ART BALL"

The "Three Arts" writes:—
The Three Arts Ball organised
by Atiya Begum Saheba with the
assistance of several enthusiastic
ladies and gentlemen will come
off at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-
day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.
A special feature will be some
Indian dances by the film stars
Miss Madhuri and Miss Asuri in
addition to other interesting ex-
hibition items arranged by Mme.
Astrova and Mr. Edward Terry.
Among these items will be the
"Gypsy Camp dance" with a
grand chorus as a fitting finale;
a charming spanish dance by the
Morris Duncan couple; the "Sa-
lome" dance by Miss Olga Co-
valoff; a musical comedy num-
ber with American buck dance
by Madame Pompadour and an
Indian Naatch dance by Miss
Phyllis Smith, who will also ap-
pear in the "New York Hit".
Several prizes will be awarded
for fancy dress costumes to re-
present the specified subjects.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL CONVOCAION.

The Special Convocation for
conferring the Honorary Degree
of Doctor of Laws, will be held
on Monday (17th inst.).
Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, University
Registrar has sent the following
publication:—

"Members of the Senate and
Honorary Fellows are requested
to be present in the University
Library not later than 5-15 p.m.
Visitors are requested to be in
their seats in the Convocation
Hall not later than 5-20 p.m.
Admission cards must be shown
at the main entrance to the Hall."

Kandivli Notified Area Chairman Honoured.

A large gathering was held on
August 9 at Kandivli under the
presidentship of Mr. M. S. Jaya-
kar, the Collector of the Bombay
Suburban District, for presenta-
tion of an address on behalf of
the residents of Kandivli to Mr.
Tricundas Ranchhordas, the re-
tiring Chairman of the Kandivli
Notified Area Committee in recog-
nition of his services as a Chair-
man of that body, in the bun-
galow of Mr. Haridas Damodar
Anandji.

Mr. Tricundas thanked the
Collector and the persons assem-
bled and expressed his heartfelt
gratitude for the honour done to
him.

THE OFFICIAL SPEAKS.

The Collector said that he had
come in contact with Mr. Tri-
cundas not only in official capacity
and not personal. From his
experience he found Mr. Tricun-
das as one of the ablest chair-
men who tried to do best for the
residents. He was also a very
popular chairman as could be
seen by the gathering.

B. B. B. COMPETITION

Results On 6th September.

The results of the "Chronicle"
Body-Beautiful Competition will
be announced in our Patel num-
ber. The photographs of the
prize-winners, as also a page of
photographs commended by the
Judges, will also appear in the
same number.

PLIGHT OF FLOOD- STRICKEN PEOPLE OF BENGAL.

Fund To Be Raised In Bombay.

The Bombay Bengali Jewellers
Association has received a wire
from Acharya P. C. Roy and Mr.
N. N. Dutta of Calcutta request-
ing Bombay citizens to assist the
flood stricken people of North
and East Bengal.

A meeting of the Bengal
Union, Bombay, was held on
Friday evening when it was de-
cided to start a fund with Mr. A.
Mitter as Secretary and Dr. A. C.
Das was elected as President
with a strong committee consist-
ing of Mr. U. N. Das, P. C. Das as
Vice-President, N. Dutt as treas-
urer, A. P. Dutt as Joint Sec-
retary.

A procession will start to col-
lect funds from Sunday.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic In-
formation Service. Head Office:
371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor,
corner, Nanabhai Lane, Fort,
Bombay).
NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
New York, Aug. 14.
Previous Closing Rate 7.11
To-day's Opening Rate 6.95
Difference —16
To-day's Closing Rate 7.04
Difference —07
Broach Expectation Rs. 154-0-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Aug. 14.
Previous Closing Rate 3.74
To-day's Opening Rate 3.79
Difference Plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate 3.77
Difference plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 14.
Silver Ready 12/5/8
Silver Forward 12/5/8
Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
1st Settlement 43 0 0
2nd Settlement 42 13 0
Market:—Steady.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN GUJARAT

Nearly General Rainfall

The monsoon has been strong
in Gujarat and active along the
West Coast of the Peninsula,
South Decan, Central Provinces,
West Central India, Rajputana and
Bumala. Yesterday's unsettled
conditions in the North Bay of
Bengal have developed into a de-
pression which is centred this
morning about fifty miles to
Southeast of Sandheads.
Rainfall has been nearly general
in Lower Burma, Berar, West Cen-
tral Provinces, West Rajputana,
Gujarat, Kankam, South Hydera-
bad and Malabar and local in Up-
per Burma, Orissa, West United
Provinces, Central India, East
Central Provinces, East and North
Munjab and East Rajputana. A
few falls have occurred in As-
sam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur,
Southwest Punjab, Baluchistan,
Bombay Decan, and North Mad-
ras Coast.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Rainfall during 24 hours 3 a.m.
of date 14-8-31 Colaba Point 0.23",
Fort 0.71", J. J. Hospital 1.05".
Total since 1st June to date Co-
laba Point 72.45", Fort 78.99", J.
J. Hospital 72.99".
Total for the corresponding pe-
riod of 1930 Colaba Point 42.90",
Fort 47.63", J. J. Hospital 45.46".
Total for the corresponding pe-
riod of 1929 Colaba Point 44.04",
Fort 60.10", J. J. Hospital 47.77".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological
Observations during 24 hours end-
ing 8 a.m. of 14-8-31:
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg.
F.) at 8 a.m. 29.624 inches (1.15
below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in
past 24 hours —0.39 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8
a.m. 79.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8
a.m. 79.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during
24 hours 83.7 degrees (1.3 above
normal).
Minimum temperature during 24
hours 76.3 degrees (0.4 above nor-
mal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91
p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.M.
W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 mil-
es per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24
hours 276 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of
wind during 24 hours 44 miles per
hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the
whole sky cloudy equal to 10).
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.23 inches.
Total rainfall during the month
15.87 inches.
Total rainfall during the year
73.46 inches.
Weather Remarks: Variable
sky.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.
In the share market to-day
jute shares ruled steady with mo-
derate business passing through.
Towards the close easier feeling
prevailed. In coals limited turn-
over resulted at about unchanged
rates. In teas only solitary
deal of Tenguhati was reported at
Rs. 14. In Miscellaneous
section small enquiry was in
evidence for Indian Iron and
Steel while Ganges Repware

A MESSAGE TO R. T. & DELEGATES

(Continued from page 8).

Round Table Conference, Liberals
alone can undertake the great
task of securing an examination
of the debts. Liberals are quite
capable of understanding the real
implications of India's debt.
But the question is whether they
can muster up sufficient courage
to fight with the British repre-
sentatives for them to the last.
The authors of the report have
been not only guarded in their
language, but modest in their
demands, and they have proved
every indignant, and every item
with ample testimony, not of
Indian politicians but of British
politicians, who felt the injustice
of this burden on a mute and
poverty ridden India.

LET BRITAIN BE FAIR

Even now Britain is fighting
with Soviet Russia for the large
sums which that country owes to
her, not borrowed by the present
Government but by the Czarist
regime. Many another country
in Europe even now is trying to
wiggle out of its financial
obligations, and the latest step
taken by America to defer pay-
ments of the large loans made by
her to the European powers is
only a preliminary. European
countries are clamorously de-
manding that America should be
generous with them and allow
them to increase their armaments
at her expense by wiping off their
debts. But whatever might be
the case in Europe and America,
Indians had no hand in the in-
curring of these liabilities. They
had no voice, and even now the
Government are incurring fur-
ther large liabilities without
consulting Indians.
It must be made plain at the
R. T. C. that India will not be
able to pay a single pie of the
debt which she cannot morally
undertake to pay. If England
cannot be just, India must be
just to her untold millions. The
future rulers of India cannot ask
her people to bear this enormous
burden, which is not warranted
by any moral considerations.

marked down about 20 points.
Others show no material change.
Government securities were ear-
lier. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent pa-
per 59; five per cent bonds 1926
95.8; five per cent loan 1939-93,
Ex. 1945-55 101.5; six per cent
bonds 1933-36 100.2; six per cent
U. P. Bonds 1921-41 103.4.
Banks: Central Bank of India
15; Imperial Bank India fully
paid 834, Do. Conty. 211.8.
Railway Sialkot Norwal Rail-
way 79.
Cotton: Kesoram pref. 80.
Coals: Boreea Ord. 10.2; Bur-
rakur 10.4; Katras Jherria 26.4;
Raneegunge 32; Talcher annas
13; West Jamuria 41.0.
Jutes: Albion ord. 227; Barna-
gore 166; Belvedere 310; Dalhousie
ord. 302; Delta ord. 325; Em-
pire 341.2; Howrah ord. 312; Ka-
marhatti ord. 347; Lansdowne
ord. 110; Lorian ord. 280; Na-
tional ord. 19; Presidency 44;
Relliance ord. 52.8.
Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and
Steel; 3.6; Tata Iron and Steel
ord. 21; Thornycrofts annas 6;
New Indian Assurance 10; Gan-
gare Rop 256.8

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1931.

IS IT IRRETRIEVABLE?

The Congress Working Committee's decision not to participate in the Round Table Conference will be as much a disappointment to Congressmen in general as it has been to Mahatma Gandhi himself. For no Congressman believes in Non-co-operation for its own sake or as a rule. But all Congressmen will agree with Gandhi that in the circumstances the Working Committee's decision was inevitable. After a pretty long spell of Non-co-operation of an extreme type the Congress agreed to a truce not altogether favourable to it to explore once again the chances of honourable co-operation. In all possible ways it discharged all its obligations under the truce terms and earnestly strove to turn the truce into lasting peace. Even when it was confronted all round with numerous official breaches of truce terms, it pursued its course of co-operation despite the unpopularity of such a course among some radicals in the country. It did so patiently under Gandhi's lead because it hoped that his exemplary spirit of goodwill and co-operation would soon spread even to officials. Gandhi went about from official to official, helping them in every possible way and at the same time appealing to them to honour the Pact in their turn most scrupulously. But some of the bureaucrats, who had never liked the Pact, seemed determined to show to the ryots what it meant to oppose Government: not to mention various other ways in which they violated the letter as well as the spirit of the Pact. But to give every possible chance to honourable co-operation Gandhi waived many official breaches of truce terms. He could not, however, honourably sacrifice the poor ryots, who had already suffered terribly and were now being literally victimised. Yet all that he claimed regarding such ryots was that any disputes about the observance of truce terms in regard to land revenue collection should be referred to an independent tribunal. When this most reasonable claim, a vital necessity for the poor ryots, was not conceded, the Working Committee had no other alternative than to give up the R. T. Con-

ference rather than give up the aggrieved ryots.

The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand and the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and U. P. on the other makes it abundantly clear that in the words of Gandhi cabled to the "News Chronicle" "every effort humanly possible was made by him to proceed to London." But the efforts failed because of little or no response from various responsible officials. Speaking, for instance, of the Bombay Governor's letter, Gandhi says in his wire to the Viceroy: "The letter raises an issue of the first magnitude as well of facts as of law and contends that Government must be final judges on both. In naked terms this means that Government must be both prosecutor and judge with reference to matters arising out of a contract to which they and complainants are parties." This position the Congress cannot possibly accept. But it is a pity that even the Viceroy seems to accept the contention of the Government of Bombay. However, the most pertinent question now is whether the situation can by any means be retrieved. The report that the Viceroy has expressed his willingness to meet Gandhi halfway does not promise much as the time for half-measures or vague assurances seems to have gone. Nor can much be expected from the renewed attempts at peace-making by Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar, unless they succeed in impressing upon the Viceroy their own reported belief that Gandhi's demand for an independent tribunal to consider disputes about land revenue collection is a most reasonable one and deserves to be accepted by the Viceroy wholeheartedly. If anything can now be done at all to retrieve the situation, it can perhaps be done by the British Cabinet. What is the exact attitude of the Cabinet with regard to the Congress decision is not yet known. Whatever it is, Gandhi stated a simple truth about the Cabinet and its R. T. Conference when in his cable to the "News-Chronicle" he said with regard to the Congress as a party to the Delhi Agreement: "If London cannot guarantee protection to that party to the contract which has no arms to back it, London is not likely to produce a scheme that will give India what she has long desired and to which she is entitled by right of sufferings, if nothing more." The Cabinet cannot possibly doubt Gandhi's sincerity in his statement that he is still prepared "to make a dash for London the moment the way is cleared for him." But if the Cabinet really seeks Gandhi's co-operation, it must clear the way for him and not compel him to choose between the R. T. Conference and the interests of the Gujarati peasants. It must also take steps to bring home to officialdom the need for honouring the bond, because there is ample ground for Gandhi's belief that "great Civilian have done not want me to attend the Conference or if they do, they do so under circumstances which a National organisation like the Congress can never tolerate." It is conceivable possible for the Cabinet yet to retrieve the situation. But whether it will assert itself or be as weak as the Viceroy has been will be seen in a day or two. As for the Congress, the Working Committee has made it clear that all Congress organisations should continue to comply with the terms of the Pact "until further instructions." As further instructions may be found necessary at any time, Congress organisation should be prepared for any emergency.

WHOSE FAULT?

A recent message from Berlin stated that an organisation called the "Red Snipers" was unearthed by the police. The object of this secret body was discovered to be a counter-irritant to the Nazis. Both the Communists and the Nazis are thus prepared to disturb the peace of their country by indulging in violent demonstrations against each other, which often break out into armed conflict. The Bruening Government appears to be powerless to curb this readiness on the part of their opponents to excite the populace in an unpleasant manner, so unpleasant that a number of harmless peaceful citizens have lost their lives in the process. The Bruening Government is powerless because it cannot take drastic action either against the Communist Hilters, or against the bellicose Hitlerites. The German Communists win the sympathy of the working class because they lead them to hope that if the extreme-Left in the Reichstag comes into power legislation can be introduced which will at one stroke relieve the poor of the present load of taxation. The Nazis win popular sympathy because they point to France as the "arch-enemy," ever ready to cripple Germany. And yet Germany's creditors

who discuss her financial plight at Seven Power Conferences and graciously agree to lighten her burden of reparation payments can do a great deal to contribute to the need of revising the punitive treaty of Versailles and of reduction of armaments. But her present Government also wants assistance in creating an international outlook which favours progressive disarmament. This can only be done if at Geneva France is persuaded to talk much less of "security" and "parity" and of European Federation and more of the need of revising the punitive treaty of Versailles and of reduction of armaments. But when France says that owing to her far-flung Empire, her annual armament expenditure of 150 millions is not high, she provides more fuel for the agitation of the German Nazis and Communists. It is not German duplicity that holds up the advent of political peace and economic prosperity in Central Europe. It is French reactionism.

A MYSTERY.

The Chetwode Committee's report on the Indianisation of the Army was signed at Simla some weeks ago, with a number of dissenting Notes. Special correspondents of the Anglo-Indian Press announced at the time that it would be published on the eve of the Round Table Conference discussions. There was protest on the part of the Indian public against this rumoured official intention to delay the publication of the report and the dissenting minutes. It is still in cold storage and one wonders who the dissenting members should not insist on prompt publication of the report, and of their views. The sooner the public has an opportunity of knowing the detailed recommendations of the Committee and the points of difference between the majority and minority, the better its chances of expressing its views on the problem of Indian defence, a subject which is bound to provoke ample discussion at the London Conference. As it the case that publication is being withheld precisely because there should be no previous opportunity for discussion in India?

Trifles

An astrologer who holds the record for accurate "post-dictions." I beg your pardon, he calls it predictions—says that Mahatmaji has wrought his own ruin. According to him, the head and tail of Gandhi's offence is that he summoned the Working Committee meeting on August 4, a day of War Memories. Added to it is his decision of non-participation in the R. T. C. on August 13, a day numerologically unlucky. My only reply to him is: "Tell me not mournful numbers!"

Granting that Mahatmaji is guilty of overt and covert breaches by arranging the Working Committee meeting on an inauspicious day, even then the Viceroy should institute an impartial tribunal to investigate the matter. The Tribunal should also summon Sir Ernest Hotson to show cause why he should not be declared guilty for arranging the meeting with Gandhi on August 4, a day of bitter memories!

The latest report says that the Viceroy is prepared to meet Gandhi halfway. Mahatmaji says that he would make a dash for London the moment the way is cleared. The peace-missaries are evidently muddling for the midway!

"Gandhi and Congress are not India," says the "News Chronicle." This is too federal to be real!

"Sapru-Jayakar Move"—Poster-headline. Of course, they will move with the "Mulan."

Government will lose nothing by submitting the case to a tribunal, says Mr. Rajagopalachari. But submitting involves submission.

"The heavens will not fall if Mr. Gandhi does not attend the Conference."

Good Heavens! It reminds one of the 'language' of 'Porter of Hell Gate' in Macbeth.

"If only the Government of India knew one hundredth part of what Mr. Gandhi knows about publicity and propaganda."

This is poor compliment to the authors of "Weekly Appreciations."

"Even now it is not too late for the Government to tell the world the plain and unvarnished truth."—Priscilla, again.

Truth is precious and in these days of retrenchment it has to be economised!

"About the only people who seem to be pleased with Mr. Gandhi's present attitude are the Die-hards in England."

More from Priscilla. About Mahatmaji's non-participation, I am glad that even Bori-bunder is sorry!

RE-INSURANCE MONOPOLY FOR INDIA.

PLEA FOR A STATE CONTROLLED SCHEME

(BY 'SWADESHI')

One of the most wide-spread and striking results of the Great War has been the formation and the intensification of the spirit of nationalism. Peoples who during the stress of the war and in its aftermath realised their deficiencies and their potentialities, now set about supplying the former and developing the latter. Agriculture, trade, commerce, banking, insurance and industry have all received earnest attention in order that the national resources might be increased, imports decreased, exports increased, and the drain on the nation's wealth avoided or reduced.

INDIA'S INTENSE NATIONALISM.

India has not remained outside this world-wide movement. If anything, nationalism has been more intense, more active in India, for the simple reason that whereas in most countries economic factors were the chief motives, here in India political considerations play a very important part; whereas in other countries they have had to fight the privileged position of foreign rulers, ours has been a fight against heavy odds.

We have endeavoured to foster and protect our industries, specially our textile industry; we have endeavoured to develop indigenous shipping, banking, and insurance, but we have yet a long way to go before we stop or even reduce to any considerable extent the drain that foreign organisations make on our wealth.

SUGGESTION FOR STATE RE-INSURANCE.

In insurance crores of rupees go out of the country every year. Many Indian companies have been formed since the war; but they are not, and they will not for a long time, be enough to handle the business that is offering. Are we to fold our hands until 25-50 years hence, when enough of indigenous companies may be formed or developed? Can we not, and should we not, following the example of Chile, Latvia and Turkey create a State Re-insurance monopoly in India?

It should be stated at the outset that when we speak of monopoly it is not a monopoly in the strict sense of the word, like the Russian "Grossstach" which has the exclusive right to all the in-

surance and re-insurance business in that country. Our aim is much more modest, much more reasonable.

CHILEAN AND TURKISH EXAMPLES.

In Chile it is compulsory for all foreign companies to re-insure 20 per cent. of all their risks with the State institution. The national companies are obliged to re-insure only a proportion of the surplus. In Latvia only 10 per cent. of all Fire risks goes to the State department in charge of re-insurance and the department has the right to decline any of the business ceded. The Turkish monopoly goes much further. As much as 50 per cent. of all Fire, Marine and Accident business underwritten by foreign companies must be re-insured with the 'Caisse de Re-assurances,' which is the organization that has received from the State the re-insurance concession, and the capital of which is held by private shareholders, 60 per cent. of whom must be Turkish citizens. The results for the first five and a half months of the working of the 'Caisse' make very satisfactory reading, and it is obvious that the Indian monopoly, if properly managed, should show handsome results.

Now, cannot India have such a monopoly, and if not, why not? Is it because our destinies are not in our own hands, or is it because we have not the will?

HOW INDIA CAN WORK THE SCHEME.

The plan for India could be more or less as follows:—

1. The Re-insurance concession to be granted by the State to a Company to be formed with 75 per cent. of its capital held by Indians. Foreign Insurance Companies to have a prior right to the remaining 25 per cent.
2. 25 per cent. of all Fire, Marine and Motor insurances effected by foreign companies in India to be re-insured with the concessionaire. This would not be a hardship on the direct offices, who on the whole re-insure a much larger proportion with their treaty friends, at least in Fire and Marine. The 1st surplus of the National companies, up to 100 per cent. of their retention, to be re-insured with the Monopoly.
3. Commission to be at 25 per cent.

(Continued on page 10-)

A Message To R. T. C. Delegates.

(BY A CONGRESSMAN.)

While India is engaged in a furious controversy whether the country should have a Federal or Unitary type of constitution

in the future, let us not forget one of the most important issues which greatly concerns the future of India, namely, India's "National" Debt. Let us not forget for a moment that Great Britain as a self-constituted "Trustee" of India has imposed on her burdens which are not only unjust and inequitable, but are unbearable for a poor country like India. While Indians are discussing the reservations, they must not forget this huge load of debt which is, stunting the growth of the country and is such a barrier in the way of our future material and moral expansion.

THOSE 729 CRORES

As the Congress Select Committee with a great deal of labour and research has proved to the hilt, the total debt for which India cannot be held responsible morally or legally amounts to the colossal figure of 729 crores. This huge sum does not include interest, but merely represents the capital. The Congress Working Committee has accepted the report of the Select Committee and thanked the authors of it, but it has come to no definite decision as to what it will do, Gandhi himself while endorsing the conclusions of the report says in "Young India" that the Congress is not bound to insist on the repayment of this amount to India; he says that India knows how to be generous and she may be generous! India which is the poorest country on earth, the income of whose people is as low as Rs. 40 to 50 per head, cannot afford to be generous to one of the richest countries in the world. England was the richest country in the world only some time back, but the first place is now occupied by the United States, whom the war has made immensely rich. We can only be generous when

Indians are in a position to bear the burden, but they are not.

WHAT ARE THE LIBERALS GOING TO DO?

The Liberal Federation has not said a word about the colossal liabilities of India. The Liberals have altogether minimised the importance of this live issue. They know that India is poor, but in their anxiety to compromise they have made no reference to it. A great portion of our central revenue is wasted in the payment of interest on these large debts incurred in the name of India by England. The Provincial administrations are incurring debts on their own account, and every one of them is unable to balance its budget at the closing of the year. Educational progress is checked for the time being, because the Government treasury is empty, and the heavy administration swallows all the available money. Every year what they they call "nation building" departments have been starved, and the progress of education and industry held up for want of finance. If this is the condition of India's finances at the present moment, how can India force ahead when she rules herself? These huge debts are throttling her industries and her growth. She cannot go on for ever with these ever increasing debts which are a severe handicap to all her future progress.

A GREAT TASK

Now that Mahatma Gandhi, and along with him Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the representative of the Indian Merchants have definitely decided not to go to London, the task of fighting for the debts devolves on the Liberals. India cannot relegate this task to the Princes, for they are not concerned with it. They have neither the heart nor capacity for such a great task. In the absence of Gandhi at the

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Crusade Against Hooliganism.

Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Alam and several other all-India Muslim leaders have done well to issue a public appeal to their co-religionists in Bombay City to take immediate steps to put an end to the organised 'hooliganism' that has recently attended certain meetings held by Muslims to safeguard their own interests. The leaders state therein that they are convinced that "methods of violence and 'hooliganism' are being deliberately resorted to in an organised manner in order to terrify Muslims and prevent them from carrying on normal public activity." They do not at all exaggerate when they add that such 'hooliganism' will jeopardise not only healthy communal and political life but even common civilised life. They, accordingly, appeal to their co-religionists "not to view such methods and activities with apathy and indifference, but to denounce them actively and work for their elimination and suppression." We trust the local Muslim leaders and institutions will all respond to the appeal in the spirit of goodwill in which it is made. Differences may exist for ever even among brothers, but it is barbarous that because of differences of opinion brother should seek to smite brother.

Opportune Exposure.

There is a section of the British Press, pitifully small in the extent of its circulation but remarkable for its width of outlook and freedom from prejudice, which sees the Indian political issue from the right perspective and can see through the tactics of the bureaucracy. The "New Leader" in mail week has some trenchant observations to make regarding the manner in which the reconstituted Round Table Conference is packed to suit the convenience of the British die-hards and their Simla cousins. The journal remarks that "some of the additions, or, even more, some of the significant omissions, cannot but create misgivings." It notes that the Sectionalist School of Muslim opinion has been strengthened by the addition of two extreme members of that school, while the Nationalist Muslims are left entirely unrepresented. The "New Leader" considers that the exclusion of the Nationalist section, "an enlightened body of Moslems," and "the simultaneous strengthening of the more reactionary side" must lend colour "to the view held in India that Great Britain would exploit to advantage India's internal difficulties by conferring upon them false values."

A Freak.

It appears from the latest report from Mr. Tattersall of Manchester about the Lancashire cotton industry that the recent scheme to promote trade between Muslim cloth merchants in India and British manufacturers is being sponsored by the Aga Khan and Lancashire manufacturers have been recommended to communicate with the Aga Khan or with Mr. O. M. Zaidi in Delhi. But for obvious reasons "shippers and merchants in Manchester have not been prepared to express any opinion on the project." The Aga Khan may afford to lose millions for the sake of a freak, but few retailers in India can afford to throw away their precious thousands on unwanted foreign cloth, when they can make a good and legitimate profit on popular Swadeshi cloth. In the next few months picketing of foreign cloth shops, where necessary, will naturally be more intensive than ever.

Will Doctors Disagree?

In view of the amazing opinion of the Advocate-General that the Corporation has no power to enquire into the conduct of its own servants, that body has acted cautiously, in deciding to obtain the opinion of another counsel. An interesting situation will arise whether the two Doctors of Law agree or disagree. In either case, a suitable change in the constitution of the Corporation would be found necessary. But by the time the change comes to be attempted, many more changes may also be found necessary. It will not be very hard then to make the necessary changes, as there will be no need to keep up the anomalous pretence of local self-government.

"I SEE THE HAND OF GOD IN WORKING COMMITTEE DECISION"

How Mahatma's Demand For Tribunal Was Turned Down.

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNMENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 14. The following correspondence has been released by the Government of India for public information:—

(1) Copy of a letter from M. K. Gandhi, Esq., to R. M. Maxwell, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dated Bardoli, the 24th July 1931:—

It is a matter of deep grief to me to have to send you a copy of my letter to the Collector of Surat just despatched to him through a messenger. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had kept me informed by telegram of the painful happenings in Bardoli. I had no idea whatsoever when I met the Collector at Surat on the 13th instant that the proceedings I have briefly described in the enclosed copy were contemplated. I have sent a copy to Mr. Garrett also. I send you a copy of the covering letter to Mr. Garrett so as to avoid repetition. I cannot imagine that the Collector has acted on his own responsibility. But whether he has acted on his own responsibility or under instructions from superior authority I seek His Excellency's intervention if he can enter into my feelings.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO SURAT COLLECTOR
(2) Copy of a letter from M. K. Gandhi, Esq., to the Collector of Surat, dated Bardoli the 24th July 1931:—

Though after our talk at Surat on the 13th instant I had expected some action I was unprepared for the terrible events of the past ten days. You or your subordinates have used not only coercive but repressive measures against the poor villagers and practically forced payments from them. In my opinion this is a breach of faith, if not of the settlement. The Government knew that Congressmen were telling the people to pay all they could whether on account of current dues or arrears. We found also that it was all the people could do to pay the current dues without having to borrow. We made an enquiry into the losses they had sustained. I sent you too a note showing the losses suffered by the people.

CONGRESSMEN COLLECTING REVENUE

Our workers threw themselves heart and soul into the work of collection. As you know I was in Bardoli myself for some time doing the work and then it was that Sardar Vallabhbhai took the sole charge here and I went to Borsad. Your subordinates knew what we were telling the people. For some time payment from Siadla was not accepted and arrears were also paid. We could not collect the arrears and ultimately payment was accepted against receipt for current dues without any reservation.

PAYMENTS MADE UNDER DURESS

During all this time it was assumed that there would be no coercive processes and certainly no show of force or police raids to threaten poor people. The payment made under these circumstances I regard as payments made under duress and forced in violation of the implied understanding that no processes would be issued except in cases where the Congress workers had no influence and where the people had not taken part in the Civil Disobedience Campaign. I do not bring herein the conversations I had with the Commissioner and with you and the impression left on my mind, but I do suggest that it was within your knowledge

that we were telling the people that no coercion would be used against them if they paid at least the current dues or unless they could not conclusively show that they were unable to pay even these.

But in precipitating the crisis and using the extraordinary measures the past ten days without the Congressmen having been ever given the opportunity of examining the cases of the villagers concerned there is a distinct breach of faith.

REFUND THE MONEY
In the circumstances I must ask you to refund the monies thus collected and withdraw all attachment notices and further coercion and repression.

I must mention herein the case of the present. Patel of Varad whose removal has been demanded for a long time and in whose case no open inquiry has still been held.

ANOTHER BREACH OF SETTLEMENT

There is also the matter of confiscated lands in five villages in Bulsar Taluka in respect of which fines are being demanded for non-agricultural use before they are restored. This is in breach of the settlement.

APPOINT A TRIBUNAL

There are other matters which I don't propose to mention just now. Unless satisfaction is given in the matters herein mentioned or an impartial open Tribunal is appointed by the Government to examine the complaints herein made and all processes stopped meanwhile, I must regard the settlement and the implied faith having been broken by the Government and regard myself as free to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the people whom the Congress represents. I would ask you please to let me have a reply by Sunday next noon.

Copies of this letter are being sent to Mr. Garrett, the Government of Bombay, and the purport telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. GARRETT

(3) Copy of a letter from M. K. Gandhi, Esq., to J. H. Garrett Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, dated Bardoli the 24th July 1931:—
It grieves me to have to enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Collector of Surat. I wish that the impending crisis could be averted. After having learnt what had happened here after 13th instant it would have been a breach of faith by me with the people if I had acted otherwise. The proceedings of the past ten days indicate the pinpricks to which the people have been subjected since the settlement.

MAHATMA'S WIRE TO U. P. GOVERNOR

(4) Telegram from M. K. Gandhi Esq., to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Governor of the United Provinces dated the 5th August 1931:—
Hope you have completely recovered. From description given by Pandit Malaviya and Jawaharlal in their conversations with the Chief Secretary there seems to be uncertainty about Government policy regarding tenants. Continuation of coercive measures and precarious position of evicted tenants cause me great anxiety. Could you please give me clear indication of Government policy on these vital questions.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S REPLY

(5) Telegrams from His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Governor of the United Provinces to M. K. Gandhi Esq., dated the 6th August 1931:—

Thank you very much for your telegram dated August 5. I am recovering from the attack of influenza which I had at Lucknow.

EVICTIIONS OF TENANTS.

As regards evictions of Tenants by landlords we have no reason to think that the number of evictions this year has been excessive. A considerable number of evictions takes place every year in ordinary circumstances but I am assured that in some districts at

least they have this year been below normal figure. There are one or two areas in which they are said to have exceeded the normal, but we have already called for figures of evictions and as soon as these figures are available, we shall be in a better position to appraise the situation.

My impression based on conversations with many persons concerned is that the landlords have in many districts been averse from making ejectments owing to the difficulty of securing new tenants in a period of falling prices, and I know also that District Officers generally are using influence to get landlords to allow ejected tenants to re-engage.

COERCION IN RECOVERY OF RENT.

As regards coercion processes generally for the recovery of rent, we have no reason to think that the number has been much above the normal throughout the Province, but we are making further enquiries on this point to satisfy ourselves that no avoidable hardship is being caused to the tenants.

GOVT. POLICY.

Government's policy both in action and in intention is while holding the scales even between the landlord and the tenant, to use every endeavour to see that cultivators do not suffer unduly from the present unfortunate circumstances. Government have prepared a provisional scheme for the general adjustment of rents throughout the Province to meet the fall in prices and this will be considered next week by a Committee representing all parties in the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO GANDHI.

Copy of a letter from R. M. Maxwell, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to M. K. Gandhi Esq., dated the 10th August 1931:—

I am directed by His Excellency to send you his considered reply on the points raised at your recent interview so far as material is now available. As you will doubtless realise some little time will be required to make enquiries about some of the more detailed matter which you mentioned, but His Excellency understands that it will be more convenient to you if his reply on the more important issues is not delayed until all other matters are cleared up.

"NO BREACH OF SETTLEMENT"

2. His Excellency has carefully considered all the points you urged regarding land revenue collections in Gujarat and particularly in Bardoli. On the information before him he is satisfied that no breach of settlement is involved in the steps taken to collect land revenue in Bardoli. It was clearly contemplated by the Settlement that current demands and arrears would be paid promptly by all who could pay. The Collector did, however, show special forbearance in regard to the employment of coercive processes and it was only after some months delay and then only in carefully selected cases that he resorted to them. The prompt response of revenue payers and the negligible amount of arrears at settlement became necessary showed that there were many persons able to pay who had not done so and established the fact that action had become necessary only in consequence of their failure to observe the Settlement.

IN BUREAUCRATIC STYLE.

3. Nor is His Excellency able to agree with you that there has been any breach of faith on the part of the Collector. All that the Collector undertook to do was to consider any lists which might be submitted to him by Congress workers containing the names of revenue defaulters whom they believed to be unable to pay their either the whole or a part of their dues, just as he was also willing to consider the applications of a similar character received direct from the Khatedar, while reserving the right to decide each case on its merits. Neither the Government nor the Collector has ever accepted the position that collection of land revenue should be dependent on the advice of the Congress and His Excellency has no doubt you will yourself realise that a decision as to whether a particular person can or cannot pay must rest with the Collector. Holding therefore, as he does, that there has been neither a breach of faith nor a breach of Settlement in any action which has been taken, His Excellency-in-Council is unable to approve of the refund of any sums already collected.

4. I am to explain, however, that this particular issue is no longer one of practical importance for the following reasons. It is common ground that all who can now pay should do so and further that the normal methods of Land Revenue Administration should be pursued when the time comes for the collection of the next instalment due in

January or February next. The practical question, therefore, concerns the intervening period. With regard to this the usual practice is to allow measures of collection to slacken after the end of the land revenue year, that is 31st July.

COERCIVE MEASURES AFTER MONSOON.

In accordance with this practice active coercive measures would not ordinarily be resumed until after the end of the monsoon and His Excellency has no doubt that in the ordinary circumstances most of the balance of arrears might have been recovered in October next. I am, however, to inform you that in view of the special circumstances this year and in order to facilitate the working of the Settlement, His Excellency-in-Council has decided not to adopt any further coercive measures for the collection of arrears unless they remain unpaid at the time of the next instalment, that is in January or February 1932.

METHOD OF COLLECTION.

5. The position, therefore, is that those who can now pay should freely do so and that any arrears then outstanding will be collected together with the current demands at the time of the next instalment in accordance with the ordinary rules of Revenue Administration.

6. While the situation at Bardoli is the immediate occasion for these orders, it is intended to apply similar orders to the whole of the Districts of Surat, Broach and Kaira, so far as the local circumstances render them applicable.

FURTHER INQUIRIES NECESSARY.

7. In order to prevent any misunderstanding, I am to explain that these orders will not mean that no efforts will be made to collect unauthorised arrears before the date of the first instalment but such efforts will be confined to the ordinary methods of persuasion. I am also to add that some further enquiries into the means of defaulters may be necessary for the purpose of distinguishing those arrears which might possibly be suspended from those which should be classed as unauthorised and His Excellency hopes that any such enquiry will not be misinterpreted.

8. I am to mention here that the sales of attached property in Jambusar Taluka to which you drew His Excellency's attention have now been suspended and that the cases in question will be covered by the general orders now being issued.

REVENUE COLLECTED WITHOUT MAJOR COERCIVE MEASURES.

9. As regards land revenue collections in Sirsi and Sidapur Talukas, the position was explained to you at the time of your interview and His Excellency considers that since practically all the revenue in these Talukas has already been collected with scarcely any use of major coercive processes, no further action is called for.

MAHATMA'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

(7) Copy of a telegram from M. K. Gandhi, Esq., to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 11th August 1931:—

Exceedingly regret to inform you that letter from Bombay Government just received renders impossible my departure for London. The letter raises issue of first magnitude as well as of facts as of law and contends that Government should be final judges on the both. In naked terms this means that Government should be both prosecutor and judge with reference to matters arising out of a contract to which they and complainants are parties. This is an impossible position for Congress to accept. When I read Bombay Government's letter together with Sir Malcolm Hailey's telegram received in answer to my enquiry and reports of continuing harassment in U. P., Frontier Province and other Provinces they seem to me complete indication that I must not sail. As I promised to communicate with you before coming to final decision I have brought foregoing facts to your notice. I shall await reply before making announcement.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to M. K. Gandhi, Esq., dated Simla the 13th August 1931:—

I should regret extremely if for reasons you have given Congress were to be unwilling to carry out arrangement which provided for their representation at Conference. I am unable to accept these reasons as valid and I cannot but feel that your misgivings arise from a misunderstanding of policy of Government and grounds on which it rests. In particular, I should have thought any misgivings as regards the United Provinces would have been removed by Sir Malcolm Hailey's telegram to you of 6th August and as regards Gujarat by para 4 of the letter of the Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Holtson to you of August 13th.

WILLINGTON'S PLATITUDES.

I would remind you of my personal letter to you of July 31st in which I gave you the fullest assurances of my personal interest in everything to do with the settlement and could, there-

fore, have hoped that you would not allow disputes over present details to prevent your serving India by participating in the momentous discussion of the future constitution which may determine the destiny of the country beyond your time or mine. If, however, your telegram represents the final word, I will at once inform the Prime Minister of your inability to attend the Conference.

GANDHIJI'S CHARGE SHEET AGAINST OFFICIALS.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to M. K. Gandhi, Esq., dated Viceroy Lodge, Simla, the 31st July 1931:—
I write to thank you for your letter of July 29th. Mr. Emerson wrote to you officially yesterday regarding the proposals for arbitration and I should like you to know that the proposals received the most careful consideration of my Government and that they were only not accepted because the difficulties presented themselves as insuperable. This does not mean that your charge sheet, as you have called it, will not receive full attention. I have, of course, taken a personal interest in everything pertaining to the Settlement and shall continue to do so and in particular in regard to the list of alleged breaches of the Settlement about which we await reports from Local Governments.

I know that in the Provinces the Governors similarly take a personal interest in matters connected with the Settlement and you rest assured that there will be no disposition to treat allegations of breaches of it other than as matters of importance.

MAHATMA THANKED FOR CONDEMNATION OF TERRORISTS.

We have not yet received full reports regarding Gujarat but I hope that the difficulties are clearing up and that your discussion with the Bombay Government will prove satisfactory to everyone concerned. So far as my information goes the general situation is rather easier than a month or even a fortnight ago except for terrorist crime which cannot fail to have important reactions if it continues and for the position in the North-West Frontier Province which is a cause of much anxiety. I am glad to hear that you are doing all you can to stop the insensate campaign of assassination.

FREE FROM CLOUDS

I should like with you to feel that the atmosphere is entirely free from clouds and you may be sure that I and my Government will unceasingly work towards this end. But I am quite sure that the best way to obtain a real and lasting solution of present difficulties is through the Round Table Conference and that you can, best assist the real interests of the country in sharing in this great constructive work.

I AM NOT GOING TO LONDON!

Gandhiji Conveys His Decision To Viceroy.

Telegram from M. K. Gandhi, Esq., to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 13th August 1931:—

Thank you for wire, Your assurance. I must read in light of present happenings and if you can see in them nothing inconsistent with Settlement it shows fundamental differences in our respective outlooks upon Settlement.

In circumstances I regret to say there is no way left open to me but to confirm decision already conveyed. I can only add that I tried my utmost best to go to London but failed. Please inform Prime Minister accordingly.

I presume I may release correspondence and wires for publication.

PREMIER INFORMED

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to M. K. Gandhi Esq., dated Simla the 14th August:—

I have informed the Prime Minister of your decision. I am releasing relevant correspondence to the press at 4 o'clock this afternoon. You are of course free to do the same.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION WANTED.

Extract from a letter from M. K. Gandhi Esq., to the Hon. Mr. H. W. Emerson, C.S.I., C.I.E., Home Secretary to the Government of India dated Borsad the 14th June 1931:—

You might be unable to interfere with the working or not working of the Settlement by Local Governments, or your interference may not go far enough. According to my view of the Settlement time has therefore, perhaps arrived for the appointment of a permanent Board of Arbitration to decide questions of interpretation of the Settlement and as to the full carrying out of the terms by the one party or the other I would, therefore, like you to consider this suggestion.

MADRAS AND PICKETING.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M. K. Gandhi Esq., to the Hon. Mr. M.

"HIS ABSENCE WILL BE A GREAT TRAGEDY"

Miss Lester On Mahatma's Decision

LONDON, August 11.

Miss Lester, Gandhi's prospective hostess, interviewed by Reuter, said that she had not had any personal information from Mahatma Gandhi "whose absence from Conference will be great tragedy."—Reuter.

"NEWS CHRONICLE" DISAPPOINTED

But Says "Gandhiji And Congress Are Not India"

LONDON, August 14.

Though morning papers publish prominently Mahatma Gandhi's probable absence from the Round Table Conference, only the "News Chronicle" comments on it editorially. It is disappointed at Mahatma Gandhi not coming to London, but points out that Gandhiji and Congress are not India, and that Conference can carry on without them. The journal adds that there is still another week before the last boat leaves Bombay for the Conference, and trusts that better counsels will prevail.—Reuter.

MISCHIEF CAN STILL BE UNDONE

Mahatma Must Attend R. T. C., Says "Manchester Guardian."

LONDON, Aug. 14.

"Manchester Guardian" urging that Mr. Gandhi should attend the Round Table Conference in the interests both of Britain and of India says that the mischief can still be undone if the conciliatory spirit in which the Ir-

win-Gandhi Pact was reached is maintained.—Reuter.

"DAILY HERALD" DEPLORES GANDHIJI'S ATTITUDE

Spender's Sermon To Mahatma. (From Our Correspondent, MADRAS, Aug. 14.)

A London cable to the "Hindu" says the "Daily Herald" deplors the possibility of Gandhiji's absence from the Conference. At previous sittings the conference was working in the dark trying to take into account the needs and desires, not authoritatively represented. Gandhiji's absence will complicate British Government's task and give no ultimate aid to his own cause for the great formative decisions will have to be taken in London. It will be infinitely regrettable if Gandhiji feels compelled to stand aside while India's destiny is taking a significant shape.

Mr. G. A. Spender in the "News Chronicle" says, "Gandhiji's friends should tell him his differences with Sir Ernest Holtson are not a sufficient cause for absconding himself and would argue sad lack of political perspective if he so treated them. We have reached a stage of the conference when Indians must act for themselves."

have statutory duties to a Board of Enquiry the members of which might well arrive at different conclusions. While the police of course must act only in accordance with the law it is not practicable nor was it intended by the Settlement their duty in this respect should in any way be abrogated. In cases of this kind a practical test as to whether the law has or has not been contravened is the decision of the court which tries the cases and unless its decision is reversed on appeal the finding of the court that picketing has contravened the law and the consequences of the terms of the Settlement should automatically be followed should automatically by a suspension of picketing.

The above illustrates one of the difficulties that would also arise in the case of standing Boards of arbitration.

MALAVIYAJI INTERVIEWED

(Continued from page 1.)

ing who would command the confidence both of Government and the public. An assurance by the Bombay Government that further coercive processes shall not be issued till January or February next does not meet the case. This request for enquiry should have been conceded by Government even independently of the question whether Mahatma Gandhi would or would not attend the Round Table Conference.

R. T. C. REDUCED TO NULLITY.

It is an additional and very powerful reason for granting the request that he and other Congressmen rightly feel that if they cannot persuade the Government in their own country to grant such an obviously reasonable measure of protection to peasants the time is not yet for them to proceed with any confidence to England to persuade British statesmen to agree to a real transfer of power from British to Indian hands. It hardly needs saying that the absence of Congress representation at the Conference added to the absence of representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and of the Nationalist Muslim Party reduce almost to a nullity the chance of such a solution of the Indian problem being arrived at as may be acceptable to the bulk of the people of India and may establish enduring peace and good-will between India and England.

YEARS OF STRIFE AHEAD.

The absence of such a settlement will mean years of bitterness and strife, of hatred and ill-will, which it is the bounden duty of all of us to endeavour to avoid. The right of the people to have matters on which serious differences exist between them and Government, investigated by an open and impartial enquiry is too well established to be interpreted to the disadvantage of Government. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the Government will yet reconsider the matter and that they will be able to see their way to remove this last obstacle in the way of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress taking part in the Conference. In the circumstances of the case I have felt constrained to give up the idea of sailing to-morrow (Saturday) for London but I fervently hope that the Government will yet arrive at a decision which will enable both Mahatma Gandhi and me to sail in time to attend the Conference and its Sub-committees in London.



SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, August 14.
Comorin, Cartwright, London.
Sumatra, Zullo, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Aug. 15.
Vinstra, Loft, Calcutta.
Mooltan, Morton, London.

LOADING.
Bombay, August 14.
Steamer Sumatra for Java.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S.S. Mooltan.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer "Mooltan," will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1 P.M.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers and Round Table Conference Delegates.

S.S. Sumatra: The M. Italian steamer "Sumatra," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Vinstra: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Vinstra," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and some bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S.S. Khandalla.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer "Khandalla," is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m.) from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
For London S.S. "Malwa"—103 cwt. sandalwood, S. Nowroji and Co.; 5 cases animal skin, Thos. Cook and Sons; 17 bales animal skin, D. Abraham and Sons.
For Marseilles—2 bales cotton raw, Volkar Bros.; 2 bales hemp, P. J. Davail.
For Fort Said S.S. "Mooltan"—6 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.
For Tripoli—13 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.
For Liverpool S.S. "Trafford Hall"—70 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon and Co.; 23 bales wool raw, F. Campbell and Co.; 12 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation.
For Antwerp—100 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 303 cwt. myrabolium, J. Nurhoy and Co.
For Barcelona—100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Hamburg, SS "Goldenfels"—3000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 1000 groundnut oil cakes, J. Travers and Sons; 71 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 474 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Rotterdam—1000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, M. Ramji and Co.; 510 cwt. casin, M. Gulab.

STOCKS & SHARES

UNFAVOURABLE POLITICAL NEWS CAUSE OPENING DECLINE.

Undertone Quiet But Steady.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
The share market opened lower on unfavourable political news and failure of cotton market to maintain upward cone. Fozal shares opened at Rs. 315 and after improving to Rs. 320 declined to

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Bombay Dyeing 682; 81; 48; 81; 83
Century 220; 21; 18; 19; 18
Cocaia N. 53
Crescent 53
Fazil 315; 19; 16; 18
Indore 330
Madhowji 23
Nagpur 321; 23; 21
New Great 111; 16; 17
Pearl 187; 86; 83; 86
Simplex 55; 52
Swadeshi 247; 50; 51
Burma 357; 60; 57; 53
Hydro 107; 6-14
Tram 98; 97-12; 99-11
Def. 280
Ord. 19-12; 6; 12; 20; 19-14
Bundi 12-8
Indian 145; 45
Kathi Ord. N. 156

Rs. 313/4 Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 653/2. Century shares were done at Rs. 218/12 Tata Iron Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 19/14.
Government Securities ruled steady with a limited turnover of business.

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
100 Ahm. Advance 255-0
50 Apollo 1-0-0
100 Bom. Cotton P. 2-8
500 Bom. Cotton 95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing 683-2
250 Bradbury P. 127-8
250 Bradbury 135
100 Century 218-12
500 Central India P. 403-12

das and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp—110 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
For Pirams, SS "Himalaya"—20 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.
For Varanasi—6 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.
For Tawagusta—13 bales cotton raw, David Mills Co.
For Suez—20 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.; 8 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.; 10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Alexandretta—47 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.
For Jaffa—5 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.
For Trieste—55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 277 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Osaka; SS "Borneo Maru"—100 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe, SS "Hakkai Maru"—200 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka—1000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe SS "Mirapore"—136 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
From Hamburg, SS "Bruefieds"—160 drums whale oil, 420 drums chemicals; 45 cases tiles; 276 cases paper; 150 cases lamps; 378 cases E-ware; 58 cases glassware; 250 cases slates; 323 cases wire-netting; 152 cases plywood; 50 cases wood-pulp; 397 pieces square logs; 455 bundle Y. M. squares; 50 bundle copper sheets; 37 drums M.A.P. oil.
From Bremen—25 cases glassware; 40 cases nails; 65 cases paper; 75 cases wire; 140 cases stones; 200 cases barytes; 316 cases beer; 71 cases ultra marine; 134 cases copper sheets; 38 cases iron flanges; 36 cases vices; 91 cases hinges; 125 bundle steel rivets; 4350 From Antwerp—316 cases beer; 115 cases brandy; 160 cases soap; 258 cases paper; 15 cases dextrose; 144 cases E-ware; 49 cases machinery; 185 cases Farina; 475 cases tiles; 305 bundle bolts and nuts; 200 bundle buffers; 543 bundle steel angles; 1892 bundle steel rods; 1061 bundle hoops; 3258 bundle steel bars; 8154 bundle steel sheets; 316 bundles steel joists; 490 cases vegetable fat; 575 cases vegetable products; 4350 drums dyes dry; 100 drums dyes paste; 1915 drums chemicals; 315 cases nails; 152 cases glassware; 50 cases cognac; 35 cases rum.
From Fort Said—16 drums Olive oil.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
B.C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B.C. Rate D D 1/5 8/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug-15 Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept/Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1 1/2 1/32.
Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK—
B.C. Rate T T 2/3 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 66 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 32 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 88 1/4.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.85 3/4 13th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 14th inst. Nom.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 13th inst. Nom.

London/Paris 123.95 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.38 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 24-21 13th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—
Quiet near, easy Forward.
Gold 4-4-11 1/2 12th inst.
4-4-11 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/8 12th inst.
12 5/8 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/8 12th inst.
12 5/8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/2 12th inst.
27 3/8 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 per cent 12th inst.; 4 3/8 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 per cent 12th inst.; 5 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

MONEY.
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone—Easy.
BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
PARIS, August 13.
The return of the Bank of France for the week ending August 12th gives the total note circulation at 79007000000 francs, a decrease of 855000000 francs as compared with the previous week.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready 21 5 9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement 21 4 3
Mint Gold 2nd 21 5 0
Silver Ready 43 2 0
Silver 1st Settlement 42 14 0
Silver 2nd 42 11 0

70 Gwalior 67-8
250 Indian 142-8
100 Kathi 1st P. 103-8
100 Kathi 2nd P. 106-4
40 Kathi Def. 638-12
100 Kathi 166-4
10 Punjab 8-8
100 Shahabad 151-4
10 Jupiter P. 7-8
15 Jupiter 6-13
15 New India 15-8
200-100 Oriental 1085
10 Vulcan 5-8xd

INSURANCE.

100 Ahmedabad 105-0
1000 Andhra Val. P. 977-8
1000 Andhra Valley 555
50 Bom. Tram P. 65-8
50 Bom. Tram 99-11
100 Tata Hydro P. 109-2
100 Tata Hydro 106-4
1000 Tata Power 382-8
500 Ahm. Prantij 750
100 Amritsar P. 101-8
100 Central Province 70-8
100 Dho. Barramati 85
100 Gujrat 39-8
100 Mandra Bhow 55-0
500 Tapi Valley 558-12

RAILWAYS.

100 Ahmedabad 105-0
1000 Andhra Val. P. 977-8
1000 Andhra Valley 555
50 Bom. Tram P. 65-8
50 Bom. Tram 99-11
100 Tata Hydro P. 109-2
100 Tata Hydro 106-4
1000 Tata Power 382-8
500 Ahm. Prantij 750
100 Amritsar P. 101-8
100 Central Province 70-8
100 Dho. Barramati 85
100 Gujrat 39-8
100 Mandra Bhow 55-0
500 Tapi Valley 558-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 105-0
1000 Andhra Val. P. 977-8
1000 Andhra Valley 555
50 Bom. Tram P. 65-8
50 Bom. Tram 99-11
100 Tata Hydro P. 109-2
100 Tata Hydro 106-4
1000 Tata Power 382-8
500 Ahm. Prantij 750
100 Amritsar P. 101-8
100 Central Province 70-8
100 Dho. Barramati 85
100 Gujrat 39-8
100 Mandra Bhow 55-0
500 Tapi Valley 558-12

MINING.

10 Central India 0-8
10 Shivalpur 11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 39-8
30 Tata Steel D. 280-0
75 Tata Steel 19-14
100 Alcock 207-8
250 Bom. Steam P. 200-0
250 Bom. Steam 176-4
50 Bom. Telephone 41-0
85 Brit. B. Petrol 2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old 358-12
50 Bom. Burma New 128-2
100 Ind. Bleaching 5-11
15 Scindia 5-11
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 58-4-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free 9-11

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 Central India 0-8
10 Shivalpur 11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 39-8
30 Tata Steel D. 280-0
75 Tata Steel 19-14
100 Alcock 207-8
250 Bom. Steam P. 200-0
250 Bom. Steam 176-4
50 Bom. Telephone 41-0
85 Brit. B. Petrol 2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old 358-12
50 Bom. Burma New 128-2
100 Ind. Bleaching 5-11
15 Scindia 5-11
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 58-4-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free 9-11

CEMENT.

100-50 Baroda 65
50-25 Central 15-2
210-5 Eastern 65
500 Imperial 845
500-125 Imperial Cont. 211-4
100-50 India 74-12
5 Union 3-14-0
10 Baudi 12-8

MEERUT VILLAGERS ABUSED & ASSAULTED.

Picketing Of Foreign Cloth.

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, Aug. 9.
Preparations are afoot here for the resumption of picketing foreign cloth shops. An appeal has been issued to the foreign cloth dealers by the Town Congress Committee requesting them to refrain from selling or importing foreign cloth. A deputa-tion approached the principal shop-keepers in this connection and tried to dissuade them from dealing in foreign cloth business.

AMAN SABHA ACTIVE.
In this connection it may be mentioned that the local Aman Sabha is stirred to activity and has started a handbill to the cloth shopkeepers advising them to remain adamant to the Congress call.

A students' Khadi League has been started in the local College with a view to spread the use of Khadi. Only those students are eligible for membership who are habitual Khadi wearers and who give a written undertaking that they would not buy for personal use anything but hand woven and hand spun khadi. Over a hundred students have already joined the League.

VILLAGERS ASSAULTED.

It is alleged that at a village Rasna, Meerut tehsil, excesses have been committed by petty revenue officials in realisation of land rent. It is reported that two Amias with the help of four constables attached property till midnight in the above-named village. They forcibly entered the house of one Sagwa a Kahar by caste by removing the door-planks and attached two bullocks which are reported to be the property of another man named Nathoo Singh. One Kakira Kahar is said to be assaulted. It is also stated that they entered the house of one Mangat son of Shadi in his absence, attached and removed the cooking utensils and implements. In all 13 bullocks and three she-buffaloes were attached from the village. The villagers are poor and have suffered owing to the heavy fall in prices. They are unable to pay the present land-tax.

Rugby.—Kaye Don who holds the world's water speed record will leave England to-morrow (Aug. 12) for America where he will challenge American holder Garwood for possession of British International Trophy. He will pilot the speed boat "Miss England Second" with which he won the world record of 110 miles an hour, having increased it from his own figure of 103.4 miles. Garwood's highest

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 14.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper 58/3
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931.36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 71/4
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/6
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/8
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 193/10
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 86/8
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/8
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100-8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100
Forward Rate—17th August settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 58/3
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99/10
Tone of Market—Quieter.

HURKISONDAS NUROTUM-DAS HOSPITAL

The Sixth Annual Report of Sir Hurkisondas Nurotumdas Hospital which has just been published affords instructive reading. During the year under review the Hospital has maintained its progress and popularity. The total number of patients treated during the year came to 1920, of which 293 were maternity cases. The total number of treatment days amounts to 26,119 of which the number of treatment days in the General Wards is 23,176 and in the Maternity Ward is 2943.

ACCOMMODATION.

The Hospital accommodates at present 91 beds in the General Wards, and 21 in the Maternity Department. The total number of free beds in the General Wards and Maternity Department comes to 63 all of which beds are always occupied.
When the Hospital was opened in the year 1925 it had only 20 free beds. In spite of the increased accommodation, owing to the heavy demand for admission as free patients, the Hospital has to maintain a waiting list for such patients. In addition to these 63 free beds there are 25 other beds in respect of which the Honorary Staff does not charge any fees. Patients occupying such beds pay a daily charge of Rs. 3 towards the expenses.
RELIEF TO INJURED.
During the year the Hospital gave relief to persons injured during the civil disobedience movement and to Hindu and Muslim patients who were injured during the Bhendi Bazar riot.
The Hospital received during the year Rs. 46,642/15/11 as donation and the monthly donations amounted to Rs. 8,800.
The annual expense of the Hospital came to Rs. 110,699/7/11. It is to be hoped that the public will contribute liberally to the funds of the Hospital in order to enable it to meet this heavy expenditure.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 5 p.c.
Bank of Eng. and rate 4 3/4 p.c.
Call Money 4 p.c.
One Month 4 3/4 p.c.
Three Months 4-3/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate—7 p.c.

RE-INSURANCE MONOPOLY FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 8)

cent. for Fire and Motor, and 15 per cent. for Marine business, off tariff premiums in every case. If it be complained that these commissions would not pay, foreign offices should be reminded that the time has come to reduce the princely salaries of the "Branes Managers," to cut down the "cove-nanted" staff, and to Indianize at least in part their superior service. The big Agents' Offices should do likewise.

4. The Monopoly to have the power to lay down, in consultation with the local Insurance Associations, table rates, agency conditions etc., and the State to make them compulsory, with penalties in case of their infraction. Insurances placed outside India to be penalized, as it is already being done in Chile, and for different reasons, in New Zealand. Of course, the State will have to see that the rates and conditions are fair; otherwise the public, who will be ultimately affected thereby, will not stand them.

5. The Monopoly to have the right to decline any of the re-insurances declared. This should be simply a statutory provision, to be used not to pick and choose business, but to force, if need be, the direct office to turn down business, the experience on which, for physical and specially for moral reasons, has been consistently unsatisfactory. The State could in this case also lend its weight to improve matters.

6. The Monopoly to have the power to retrocede its surplus either by the way of reciprocation with other State Monopolies, or by the way of treaties with Re-insurance Companies, and to protect itself, if need be, by special Excess Covers against conflagration risks.

FEASIBLE SCHEME.
It will be readily admitted that the proposal put forward in the foregoing lines is not unfair and unreasonable. For, if the direct offices will lose some of their liberty in making their re-insurance arrangements, as against it they will receive State support in cleaning up the present deplorable state of the working of agencies, in strengthening the tariffs, and in making them compulsory, which all will no doubt lead to more profitable business for all concerned.

An endeavour has been made in the present article to suggest the broad lines on which a Re-insurance Monopoly might be created in India. Details, additions, alterations will come by the time the suggestion is to be carried into effect. In the meantime, a thorough study should be made in situ of the organisation and of the working of the Re-insurance Monopolies already existing abroad, and here in India public opinion should be roused, and pressure brought to bear on the Government in order that what Chile, Latvia and Turkey have deemed necessary to create, and other sovereign States will soon be setting up, in their national interests may not be denied to us: in order that we may be able to retain a part at least of the huge sums of money that go out of India in insurance.

REACTIONARY COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED

Nationalist Muslims Undaunted

THEY ARE SURE THEIR VOICE IS BOUND TO PREVAIL

The Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party has passed the following resolution:—
"The Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslims Party, having carefully considered the situation as it has been developing during the last few months, is clearly of the opinion that the opponents of the Nationalist Muslim Party, alarmed at the Party's growing strength which they cannot check and at the justice of the cause that they cannot resist have resorted to methods that are repugnant to all sense of decency. They have sought directly and indirectly to deprive the Nationalist Muslims of the fundamental rights of free speech and free

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Activity In Agricultural Relief And Propaganda Work.

The membership of the Institute for the year ended 31st March 1931 shows a fairly good record of increase both in respect of Societies and individuals. Two meetings of the Provincial Co-operative Council were held during the year, the first of which being for the adoption of the 12th Annual Report and Statements of accounts for the year, and the second to pass the Budgets and to discuss the draft of the revised constitution, respectively. At the Annual General Meeting Sir Chundil V. Mehta was re-elected president and professor V. G. Kale was elected Vice-President for the year 1930-31.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF.

It is gratifying that on representation to the Government by the Executive Committee the ground rent payable by the Institute was reduced from 6 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent. for the remaining period of the lease. But more than all the effects of economic depression on the agricultural classes engaged the serious attention of the Committee. The Provincial and District Central Banks were requested to help the members of Co-operative Societies to tide over the difficult situation by granting extensions to enable produce to be marketed under fair conditions, by advancing money against produce where practicable and by helping the agriculturists in the disposal of their produce. The Registrar was also approached to raise the limits of loans, both for individual members and Societies and to relax the restrictions against granting loans on the Security of agriculture. At the instance of the Institution the Government ultimately decided not to introduce the succession Duty Bill, a measure calculated to hit hard the agriculturists, in the Legislative Council.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Government grant of Rs. 30,000 only was received as during the three preceding years but the grant of Rs. 3,000 was disallowed for the first time. The Belgaum District Board made this year also a grant of Rs. 300 to the District Branch earmarked for the development of hand-spinning in the District.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

While Professor V. G. Kale vice-President of the Institute has been doing much propaganda work in a special way by presiding over and attending meetings, the propaganda officers appointed for the purpose have been doing their best to popularise the movement by delivering lectures on various subjects such as co-operation, hygiene education etc. attending meetings, giving legal advice and other guidance as needed by societies which they visited. Inspection of societies was also carried on which in many cases resulted in the founding of new societies, credit and others at different centres. Besides much attention was paid to the reconstruction or improvement of bad societies, which are many. New societies were visited twice and some of them thrice to supervise them and guide the Secretaries and the Managing Com-

RELIEF TO INJURED.

During the year the Hospital gave relief to persons injured during the civil disobedience movement and to Hindu and Muslim patients who were injured during the Bhendi Bazar riot.
The Hospital received during the year Rs. 46,642/15/11 as donation and the monthly donations amounted to Rs. 8,800.
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propagation of opinion with impunity; by abuse and vilifying the Nationalist Muslims, by indulging in organised violent hooliganism to the extent even of murderous assault, and by openly bullying Government that is only too willing to pander to them.

"The Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party has no doubt that reactionary communalism finding itself compelled to fight desperately for its very life is employing means, however contemptible and unworthy of Islam and democracy.
The Working Committee assures the Muslim public that no amount of abuse, violence and base tactics on the part of the reactionaries will deflect the nationalist Mussalmans from their path, or stop them from carrying out their programme of work. The voice of Nationalist Mussalmans so far from being stifled by un-Islamic hooliganism and official boycott is bound to prevail.

mittee in conducting their business properly, the activities of the branches were also sufficiently great and many-sided in the field.

RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Institution continues to be a member of the International Co-operative Alliance and the All-India Co-operative Institute's Association. The International Co-operative day was, however, replaced this year by the All-India Co-operative Day as suggested by the All-India Co-operative Institute's Association, and was celebrated on Saturday, the 1st November 1930 by the Branches of the Institute and Important Societies according to the instructions issued by the Association.

PATHE CINEMA.

RAMON NOVARRO.

It is doubtful if any screen actor has become so popular since the advent of talkies as Ramon Novarro. As a silent actor he was one of the best. As a talkie actor he excels with his superb acting and a most charming voice. This week at Pathe Cinema he is appearing in Gay Madrid. This is a delightful story, a romance of old Spain and gives scope for the many talents of Ramon Novarro. He sings six songs in the course of the picture, all of which are delightful. No one should miss seeing this picture.
Ricardo, scion of a proud Madrid family, becomes involved in a wild affair with La Goyita, music hall siren and is sent to study in the provincial town of Santiago to escape further entanglements.
In the little town, Ricardo becomes a member of the House of Miss Zubaida in "Romantic Prince" Sagar's First Perfect Talkie, being shown at Majestic.

Troy, traditional student boarding place, steeped in ancient pride of good fellowship and honour. Here he meets and falls in love with Carmina, daughter of his father's best friend.

Although engaged to Octavio, Ricardo's natural enemy, Carmina changes her affections under Ricardo's romantic wooing. An engagement is effected and the union between the families brings about a festive celebration in anticipation of the wedding.
La Goyita, meanwhile has followed Ricardo to Santiago and is secreted in his room at the House of Troy while he attends the pre-nuptial feast. She is discovered by Octavio, who loses no time in communicating his knowledge to Carmina's family.

Unbelieving they go to Ricardo's room and find the woman. This leads to a duelling challenge by Carmina's brother, to whom Ricardo had been most devoted. They meet on the field of honour. Ricardo fires his shot into the air but his opponent bullet finds its mark. As Ricardo sinks to the ground, Carmina, still loving him, rushes to take him in her arms. He recovers, the affair is forgiven, and they are married.
The programme includes a two reel talking comedy and also the usual Pathe Gazette.

Can be had of
S. ROY & CO., Thakurdwar,
Bombay 2.
KHAR MEDICAL STORES,
Khar.
BYCULLA STORES, Byculla.
and also at
Grant Road, Bombay 7.
(Distributors for Bombay).

PHYSIOLOGICAL COMPOUND FOR HEALTH RADIANT & SOUND.
SOLE AGENT: MUKT SHRI COOT BOMBAY, NO. 7
THE POPULAR PHARMACY
Grant Road, Bombay 7.
(Distributors for Bombay).

How To Remove A Bad Complexion.

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stinging, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

Santa Typewriters Sewing Machines WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.

Sole Agents,
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Sayee Bhuwan,
141, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tested specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphine, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three) only.

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control), its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Rs. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, Kaviraj, Darulsehahat (Regd.) GUJRAT (Punjab).

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.

(Regd.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V. P. Extra, use in any season.

RAMARATNA.

(Regd.) No. 3680.

For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Shambhan Pills

One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.

Is two minutes effect.

Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.

153, Gulabwadi, Bombay. Head Office: Vadhwan City.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHA SABHA CONFERENCE.

Text Of Resolutions Passed.

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at the conference of the Akila Bharatiya Hindu Maha Sabha. Two resolutions were passed lamenting the national bereavement at the death of distinguished personalities.

The Hindu Mahasabha emphatically protests that the representation of the Hindus, in the same communal sense in which the Muslims are represented on the Round Table Conference, is inadequate and highly defective in so far as there is not one single representative of the Hindus of Sindh and of the N. W. F. Provinces while there are two representatives of Muslims of Sindh and one of those of the N. W. F. Provinces; and there is no representative of the Hindus on Federal Structure Committee in same communal sense in which the Muslims are represented by Mr. Jinnah and Sir M. Shafi, the Presidents of the two sections of the Muslim League and Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan.

The Hindu Mahasabha hereby declares that in view of the fact that the Hindus of Sindh were not represented on the Round Table Conference and its Sindh Sub-Committee, the decisions of the Sub-Committee are exparte and, therefore, absolutely unacceptable to the Hindus of Sindh, vehemently repudiating the decisions of the Sub-Committee, especially.

VERAVAL MURDERS CONDEMNED.

The Conference strongly condemns the murders of Nagar Shet Govindji Seth and Doctor Govardandas and others by the Muslim Goondas at Veral in Junagadh State and expresses its heartfelt sympathy towards the family members of the deceased and those who suffered, and appoints a Committee consisting of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh (Ex-Minister C. P.) Kumar Chandkaran Sharda, Shriji Anand Priya to enquire into the matter and report within 15 days as to steps required to get the guilty punished. It further assures the Hindus of Junagadh State of its whole-hearted sympathy and support in their trouble.

R. T. C. AND DOMINION STATUS.

In regard to the Round Table Conference it respectfully warns the Government that the people of India are in no mood to be satisfied with anything less than immediate full Dominion Status and full responsible Government; this Conference while being emphatically of opinion that India is quite capable of taking over full responsibility for its own Government, puts on record in its desire that the Round Table Conference may prove a success and that peace and friendship may be established between England and India; that in case a certain transitory period as regards the defence of the Country and Imperial foreign policy be still considered needed, such period should not exceed ten years when those special reservations should automatically cease to operate.

That even during such a period of transition there should be a Minister or Ministers in charge of the reserved Subjects and the Minister shall be appointed by the Viceroy from among the elected Members of the Central Legislature;

That recruitment of officers holding King's Commissions in the Indian Army, Navy and the Air Force should be made in India from among the Indians irrespective of considerations of caste or creed or of the so-called martial and non-martial classes, subject to the requisite standard of efficiency provided that it shall be open to the Government of India to provide for recruitment in England to fill up such of the vacancies as may not be filled in India.

That all arrangements should be made for the intensive Military training of Indian boys by establishing Military schools and Rifle Associations and organizing Gymnasiums for the training of boys in the indigenous art of self-defence such as lathi play, sword-play, etc., and by encouraging boys to join University Training Corps and young men to join the Territorial Forces.

SCHEME OF COMMUNAL COMPROMISE.

The Conference while acknowledging that the scheme of communal compromise as proposed by the Working Committee of the Congress marks an advance towards the settlement on National lines, considers it unsatisfactory and unacceptable on grounds:—that it discriminates between Hindu and Muslim Minorities and fixes in respect thereof in the scheme of protection, an artificial and arbitrary limit of 25 per cent evidently to exclude the important Hindu Minorities of Bengal and the Punjab from the advantages of protection being provided in the Scheme;

that it provides for the protection of the Moslem Minority of 29 per cent of Assam by reserving seats for them on the population

basis with power to contest additional seats while similar protection is denied to the Hindu Minority of the Punjab which is said to have been now reduced from 30 per cent to 28 per cent,

that it has practically treated the essentially constitutional question of residuary powers as a communal question and has, against the almost unanimous Hindu opinion decided that they shall vest in the provinces instead of in the Central Government even supposing that the proposed Federalism becomes a reality.

that it has treated the Muslim demand for the separation of Sindh apart from the general question of adjustment of boundaries of Provinces which can only be settled through expert examination by a Boundaries Commission, and that it has conceded the Moslem demand for separation in utter disregard of the determined and reasoned opposition of the Hindus of Sindh who will thus be forced to bear a larger proportion of the inevitable increase of taxation in relation to their population as compared with the Moslems of Sindh and be called on to pay for a thing which they naturally hate and have to forego the advantages accruing from the well-developed system of Government of an advanced province like Bombay and to submit to a backward government driving its inception from purely Commercial interests;

that it has introduced the novel and startling principle of minimum qualifications for public services which is bound to affect the essential need of maintaining the administration at a high standard of efficiency irrespective of considerations of caste or creed, besides, it is uneconomical to recruit inferior talent at high price involving injustice to superior talent by placing it at a discount, merely to placate this or that Community;

the Hindu Maha Sabha has no objection to the further working of franchise and even to adult franchise; but if adult franchise be proved impracticable for any reason at the present stage then the Maha Sabha emphatically insists, that the franchise should be uniform irrespective of the fact whether it reflects or does not reflect in the electoral role the proportion of population of every Community.

KASHMIR TROUBLE

The Conference is alarmed at the propaganda against H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir and his administration. The riot loot and arson coupled with the cutting of telegraphic and telephone wires and destruction of bridges lead it to fear that there is some conspiracy behind it backed by influential persons. It heartily congratulates the Maharaja on his taking prompt and necessary action to bring the situation under control. Under the circumstances the Maha Sabha warns the Government of India of the serious misunderstanding that is likely to arise if it does not use all its influence to prevent interference with the domestic affairs of Kashmir State, and recommends that a Committee of Inquiry be appointed by the Working Committee to conduct full inquiry into the "wholesale SURRENDER TO MUSLIM DEMANDS".

The Hindu Maha Sabha puts on record its deliberate opinion that the possibility of amicable settlement of the communal problem by the parties concerned has been extinguished by the proposals of the Government of India in that behalf as contained in their despatch on the Simon Commission's Report, which amounts to a wholesale surrender to practically all the communal demands of the Muslims, and warns the Government of India that this part of the Government of India's despatch is cancelled. The Muslims will not be brought into a mood of reasonable compromise and that, therefore, the responsibility for the communal tension lies entirely on their shoulders.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference requests H. H. the Maharajah Sahib of Jaipur to enquire into the conduct of those Muslim officials of Ramgarh (Sikar) who are openly taking part in creating Hindu-Muslim discord and wounding religious sentiments of the Hindus by interfering with their religious rights.

WORK OF MR. SAVARKAR

PAISED.

It congratulates the noble work done by Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Bar-at-Law in the direction of Hindu Sangathan, removal of untouchability and Shudhi in the District of Ratna. It earnestly demands the removal of all restrictions placed by Government upon his liberty in as much as he has, as a result of the injustice done to him, already undergone imprisonment and internment for a period of about 22 years, and thereby restores the Hindu Community one of its most honoured members. SAFEGUARDS TO N. W. F. CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES. The Conference is of opinion

that in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in the N. W. F. Province the proposed constitutional changes there, will not be conducive to good Government and peaceful progress unless accompanied with the following safeguards and measures:

(a) Law and order to be retained as a Central Subject; (b) Effective protection against Trans Border raids and invasions, specially by strengthening the defences in the Tirah and Khyber as in Waziristan; (c) Adequate and effective representation to the Minority Communities in the Provincial Council, Central Legislature and services; (d) Representation of the Hindus in the Cabinet by convention; (e) Appointments in Provincial Services to be filled up by open competition under the authority of a public Service Commission; (f) Right of appeal to the Central Government against oppressive acts of the Local Legislature; (g) Subvention paid by the Central Government for any specified purpose to be spent for that purpose alone.

Again the judiciary of this Province be placed under the Lahore High Court with a Bench of two Judges to sit at Peshawar on circuit duty.

The Conference in consequence with its principle of religious toleration, assures the Jains of its full support in their right of their Digamber Munis of free and unrestricted movement through public streets and thoroughfares.

The Conference condemns in strong terms the attitude of the Government of Central Provinces in not allowing Hindu Government servants to attend the Session of the Conference, against precedents even as visitors and spectators.

GERM-PROOF SWIMMING BATHS

The Salford Baths Committee made their annual tour of inspection of the public baths and washhouses in the city yesterday. Regent Road baths, although not the most attractive, was the most interesting in that it is equipped with the latest filter plant, recently installed, by means of which the swimming baths become bacteria-proof. The question of expense prevents for the time being similar installations in all Salford swimming baths.

"Salford baths charge less for admission than those of any other town or city in the country," said Mr. A. Rothwell, the baths superintendent. Mr. Rothwell, added that more money was required to give efficient service, for the charges of admission, particularly of 35,000 children a year at a halfpenny each, did not cover the cost of upkeep.

FLEETWOOD'S RAN ON SUNDAY BOATING

Councillor's Challenge To Fight On It

The Sunday opening of the amenities on the Fleetwood foreshore was the subject of challenge in the Fleetwood Council.

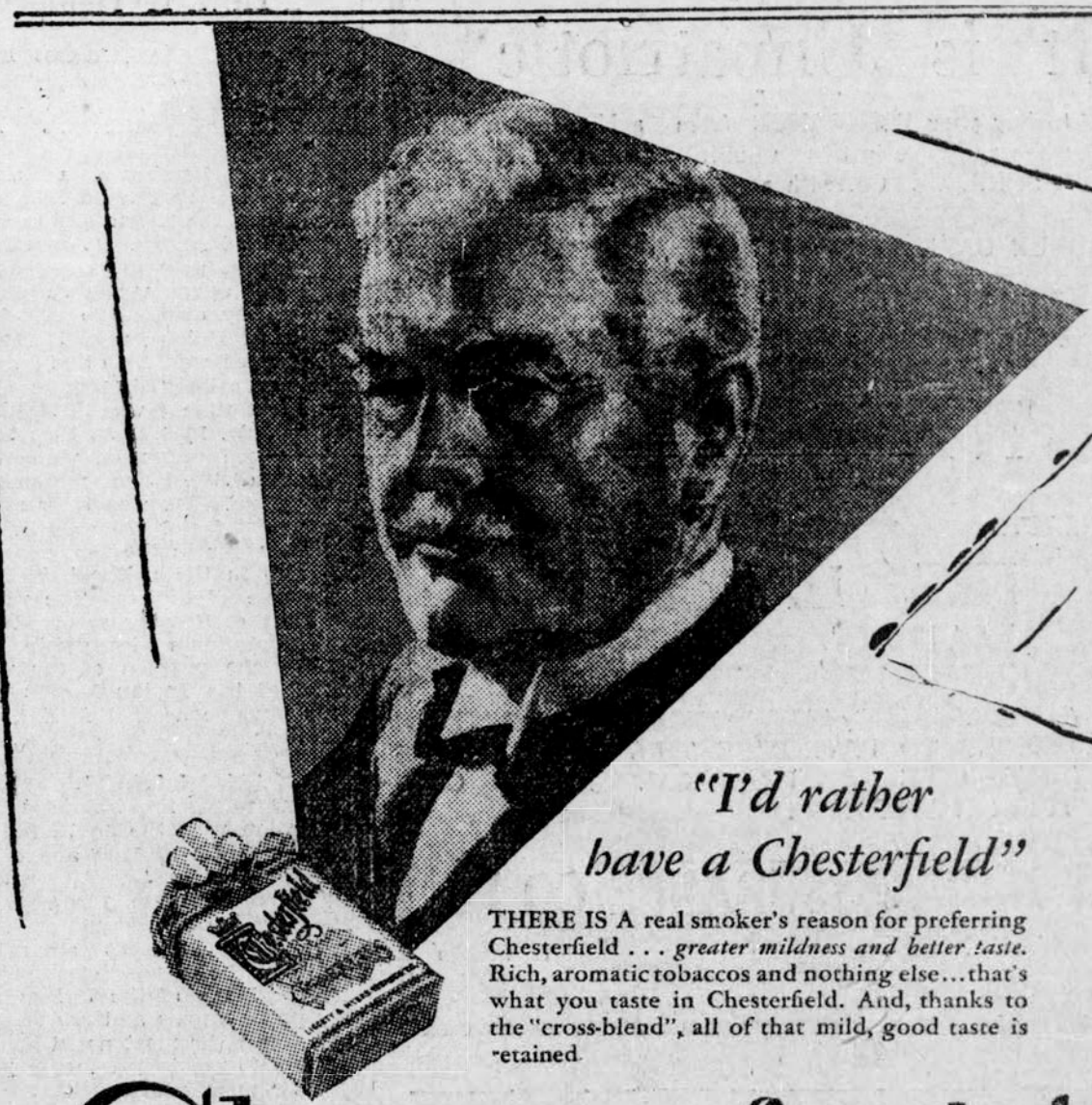
Minutes for confirmation contained a resolution to the effect that consideration of Sunday opening of the new boating lake, pitch and putt, bowling greens, and other games should be deferred until early next year.

Moving the reference back of this section of the minutes, Councillor Walters pointed out that the Council had already voted in favour of Sunday games by deciding to allow Sunday play on the new 18-hole golf course, which is to be opened next January. To him there was no difference in playing golf on a full-sized course to indulging in golf on the new pitch and putt course, just opened on the foreshore. There was also a definite demand for the boating lake to be opened on Sundays.

Councillor Blackburn seconded, and in opposing Councillor Priestley said Sunday opening was a very wide question of policy, and while it could please people with little regard for a quiet Sunday, it would offend the great majority of respectable citizens. If boating, the lake, and the pitch and putt golf course were to be opened why not turn Fleetwood's Sabbath into a Continental Sunday?

Other resorts had realised the seriousness of the question and had allowed it to go to the ratepayers for plebiscite, and he commended Fleetwood to do likewise. He was willing to resign his position as councillor and fight any councillor in favour of Sunday opening.

"If they are men enough I hope they will accept my challenge," said Councillor Priestley. Councillor Roberts, who apologised for belonging to what Councillor Priestley regard as the 'Paradise Lost Brigade,' suggested the opening of all amenities on Sundays for the remaining six weeks of the season as an experiment. The reference back was carried by eight votes to five—"Manchester Guardian."



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DISSENSION IN LABOUR RANKS.

How It Hampers Workers' Solidarity.

BOMBAY, August 12. Mr. S. Mukundall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, writes as follows:—

I came to Bombay on a short visit to have first hand information about the Trade Union Movement in Bombay. I was able to stay here only for a few days, but I took advantage of the short time at my disposal to visit a number of Unions, attend some meetings of workers and meet some Trade Union Leaders.

The last time I was in Bombay was in July, 1928. At that time I was much impressed with the strength of the labour movement in Bombay. It was then really a powerful factor not only in the life of labour in the Bombay city but also in the political life of the whole of India. The working class of Bombay was under a real revolutionary leadership assuming the position of the vanguard of the Indian Masses in their struggle against foreign exploitation.

ALL IN CHAOS.

Owing to my imprisonment in connection with the South Indian Railway Strike of 1928 and other things, I could not visit Bombay till recently. When I came here last week, I was grieved to find an entirely different state of things in the working class movement. Many of the Unions are only paper unions and the rest of them, even the most noted amongst them have lost a larger part of their membership. Owing to bitter internal dissensions among the trade Union leaders, no concerted action seemed to have been possible. The workers seem to have lost their confidence in the Unions and their leaders.

I think this deplorable state of things is due to the following causes:—(1) trade depression; (2) defeat of workers in their struggles in 1929; (3) ultra left sectarian policy and unscrupulous tactics of a small group of labour leaders who pose themselves as communists and (4) the futile reformism of another group of labour leaders standing at the other end. The disastrous defeat, I am told, of the Textile and Railway workers in their strikes in 1929 due in both cases to the

ultra left sectarian tactics of the leaders has contributed much to the demoralisation and disorganisation of the Trade Union movement in Bombay. Over and above all this, there was no activity of the Trade Union Congress after the Nagpur Session in 1929, for which the then Secretariat of the T.U.C. was solely responsible.

SIGNS OF REVIVAL

I am, however, glad to say that there are hopeful signs of a speedy revival. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has already regained much of its lost ground and is making vigorous efforts to be in a position to secure reinstatement of the victimised workers and to offer an effective resistance to the en-bloc re-employment. The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees Union is also striving itself into action. The G. I. P. Railway Union has rid itself of the false leadership under the guise of communism, and is fast making a bid to regain its old proud position under the sound leadership of Messrs. Kandalkar, Mahapankar, Pendse, Joshi and others. I have marked the same spirit of service to the cause of the Workers and the enthusiasm to build up their organisations on sound lines of trade Unionism in the case of a number of other Union Officials like Messrs. Sheikh, Subbarao, Marcel Fernandez, Jayshanker, Uttamram, Jannadas Mehta, Ginnwalla, Patel, Chowdhury, Sindve, Chitnis Chokshi, Chetty, and others and I am confident that before long the Trade Union Movement in Bombay will be a potent force rejecting the discredited path both of the reformism and ultra left sectarianism.

I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks to the Officers and leaders of various Unions who very kindly supplied me with all the available information regarding their respective Unions, and of requesting them again to keep me in constant touch with their activities from time to time. Their annual Reports and other Publications should also be sent to my office at No. 5, Pallock Street, Calcutta.

MILLIONS OF SLAVES.

Call For League Action

EARL BUXTON'S MOTION IN LONDON

A debate on slavery initiated by Lord Buxton in the House of Lords this evening served to demonstrate the unanimity of the British nation in abhorrence of the chattel ownership of human beings. Subsequent speakers did not fail to recall the work of Lord Buxton's ancestor, Powell Buxton, in the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery itself in the British Empire, and to remind the House that 1933 will be the centenary year of the crown which the Legislature put upon the long agitation in which he was associated with Wilberforce. Lord Buxton asked the House to agree to a declaration that the abolition of slave-owning, slave-trading, and slave-raiding was an international obligation, and that the time had come for the League of Nations to take "further steps of a definite nature" to bring about the extinction of slavery in all its forms. He indicated that a short cut to complete abolition would be for all nations to concur with Great Britain in treating slave-trading as piracy. Speaking of the actual situation, he stated that slavery still exists in twelve or fourteen countries, and it had been estimated that there were to-day five million slaves, though he admitted that the estimate might be an exaggeration. China, Abyssinia, Arabia, and Liberia were notoriously countries in which slavery prevailed, and Great Britain itself was involved in the Chinese system of Mui Tsai in Hong-Kong, a British Crown Colony. He recognised gratefully that the Government had delivered the conscience of this country from any connivance in the continuance of child-purchase in Hong-Kong, and he hoped that the Chinese themselves would carry out in spirit and in letter their undertaking to abolish the system.

We were interested in the two million slaves in Abyssinia, the only Christian country that still tolerated slavery, because a great many slave raids from Abyssinia took place in British territory. He paid a cordial tribute to the enlightened intentions of Ras Tafari, the Emperor, but pointed out that national tradition and public opinion entrenched the slave system, which the recent increases in the price of slaves

had further endeared to the powerful classes. A genuine anti-slavery agreement on the part of Great Britain, Italy, and France, however, would be sufficient to stop the Abyssinian slave trade. But the worst slave trade was in Arabia, and many pilgrims to Mecca never returned to their homes. The prevalence of slavery in Liberia, of all places had come as a great shock to the civilised world, and the report of the Commission which the League of Nations had appointed to make recommendations was awaited with world-wide interest. The League of Nations Convention to bring about the complete abolition of slavery had been signed by forty nations, and for the first time an international conscience was applied to the question. But he wished the League to go further and set up an ad hoc commission or bureau, with an expert staff, to give continuous study and supervision to the subject, reporting occasionally to the Assembly.

GOOD FAITH OF RAS TAFARI

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who heartily welcomed Lord Buxton's suggestion, said public opinion in this country would not be satisfied until Mui Tsai in Hong-kong had been abolished, for then only could we appeal to the conscience of other nations. Slavery everywhere meant cruelty. The Archbishop, like two or three other speakers, had met Ras Tafari, the Emperor of Abyssinia, and had been deeply impressed with his desire to abolish slavery in his country, but all recognised his special difficulties.

Speaking of the horrors of slavery in Liberia, the Primate mentioned that the motto of that land was, "The abolition of Slavery and the love of liberty brought us here." Lord Lugard, who also supported Lord Buxton's object, spoke of the wholesale purchases of women and children in China, the smuggling of slaves across the Red Sea, and the sale of pilgrims to Mecca. He was convinced that the Red Sea slave cargoes were shipped from ports under European control.

"THIS ODDIOUS TRADE" Lord Parmoor, for the Government, expressed unqualified support of Lord Buxton's proposal. He predicted that the measures taken at home and in Hong-Kong would bring Mui Tsai in that Crown Colony to an end within a comparatively short time. He had as complete confidence as earlier speaker in the good intentions of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and absolutely denied that there was any slave-trading in Uganda or Kenya. This country

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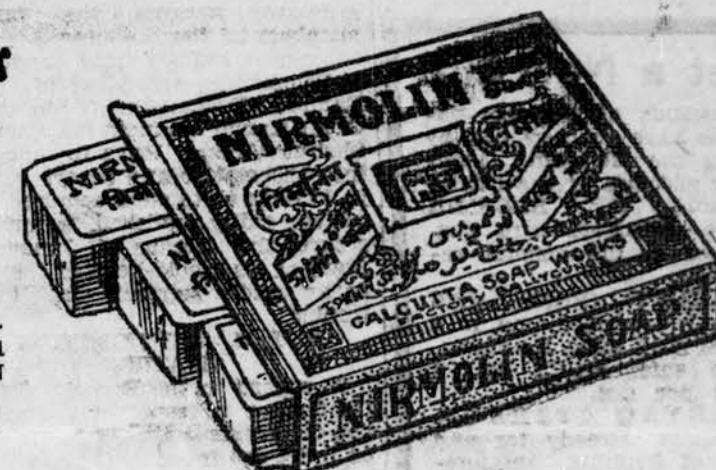
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had acted in concert with France and Italy in the prevention of slave trading in the Red Sea, and he had not come across any case of the export of slaves from Abyssinia to Arabia by the Red Sea since 1922. Any British Government would do its utmost to

bring to an end this nefarious and odious trade.

Speeches by Lord Cecil, Lord Lamington, and Lord Noel Buxton completed a remarkably unanimous demonstration, and the resolution was passed—"Manchester Guardian."

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CLASS WAR AND THE OPEN ROAD

PLEA FOR ROYAL COMMISSION

(BY "FREE-WHEELER.")

"Few Bombay motorists would be sorry if Bombay went the way of Bhavnagar and stipulated that all bicycles should be registered," writes, not one of the gentlemen of the W. I. A. A., as one might have supposed, but some "expert" of Bori Bunder who is probably too much preoccupied with the effect of his cleverness to see that it is no compulsion to say that Bombay should emulate Bhavnagar.

A PUNCTURED EXPERT.

The next sentence in reference to the Swiss system of registering pedal-bicycles with number-plates confirms one's suspicion that this expert has not outlived his tricycle or, maybe, the toy-motorcar children love so much. The wisecrack proceeds:—

"Not that the sense of importance of Bombay cyclists needs any ministering to. These highly erratic persons, considering themselves beyond the law, already disregard police traffic signals with high disdain. But if their machines bore numbers, some of those who cut across a line of traffic causing motorists skids and palpitations of the heart, might be brought to book. The whole statement is like an old rubber-tube punctured beyond repairs: there is nothing for it but to scrap it. It would, however, be interesting to patch up some holes in the flat tube, dip it inflated in water and watch the bubbles.

TRUTH ABOUT MOTORISTS.

To begin with, the bicyclist has, as a rule, healthier and more powerful lungs to shout back the polite compliments showered on him. A man may own or drive a motor-car without having his head swollen with his own tinsel importance. The jeering instinct is not developed in the motorist who is both gentleman (or lady) and sportsman; who enjoys the pleasures of an open-air ride with a free and cheerful mind; who is a lover of freedom and does not ask for policemen to look after his behaviour on the open road.

There are, of course, motorists and motorists. One meets them all, sooner or later. The "burra," "chota" and "curry-chava" sahib

complexes and their expression even on the open road. But there are at least a dozen decent men to a single boor and the road has its chivalry by which even the police "havidars" abide. If I have met reckless and drunken drivers who dashed in and along anyone and anything they came across I have also met gallant and capable men who, accidents apart, would spare themselves no trouble even in saving the pariah-dog by the wayside from getting hurt.

BOOZE-SPEE PARADISE.

Obviously, the "expert" at Bori Bunder thinks in terms of the dogma of class-war: it is actually walking the Moscow road without perhaps meaning it. There is no class-antagonism on the road: it is too dangerous an ideal to pursue. You may, of course, abolish, if you may, all the conveyances and humanity to enable the motorists to have the road all for themselves. The drunken and the spree-bound will, no doubt, jump at the prospects of such a paradise: but I doubt very much whether any decent motorist would care to drive his (or her) car in such a desolation.

The slidding and heart-palpitation are the results either of inexperience or alcoholism and their existence is explained and excused by the leniency shown by the police authorities in the grant of driving licences. If the Swiss methods could be employed for handling bicyclists, the Mexican regulations would solve many problems of motor car accidents.

WANTED ANOTHER COMMISSION?

As regards the number-plate suggestion, it could be forthcoming from those who have ridden only "babalogs" bicycles and motor-cars. It is as wild as it is grotesque, as the youngest havidar of the Traffic Department will easily demonstrate. The bicyclist, for themselves, will welcome it because the summary procedure of the police-station will have been replaced by the one of magisterial summons. Of course, the present strength of the Traffic Department will also have to be trebled and the police budget as easily ruined. Bori Bunder should recommend a royal commission on this subject!

IN DEFENCE OF THE PRIMUS STOVE.

CAUSERIE IN POST MORTEM WISDOM.

We have long accustomed ourselves to regard the Primus Stove (I must anticipate any contemplated action for damages by explaining that by "Primus" is meant and understood all pumpable, kerosene-stoves) as Mr. Bapu Narayan's King Charles' Head: a pure "post mortem" affair which has no harm in it. So that, Mr. Bapu's otherwise objectionable and undoubtedly extrajudicial and ultra-obiter-dictorial generalisation about the "word of Gujratis" is to be dismissed as a quixotic, offensive though it would ordinarily prove itself to be.

Mr. Bapu is, of course, sadly mistaken in the belief that the "Gujratis" (which is an indefinite term, even in moribund speech) are a callous class in regard to the value of the lives of their women. He is equally deplorably mistaken in his unfair presumption regarding the (un-Bardellian) "breach of promise" of which he accuses the unlucky "Gujratis". He is merely funereal and prone to an intellectual "post mortem" philosophy.

HOME-TRUTHS

But I confess, at the same time, his wonderful logic staggers me. Mr. Bapu will pardon me if I seemed to question his ripe wisdom but it does seem to me that he is really unfair to the Primus Stove. My wife, for instance, has been handling ours all these years and she is actually living in blooming health at this moment. She is as absent-minded and addicted to day-

dreaming as myself and the stove flares up not infrequently. Yet her "sari" has never caught fire. I am myself fairly well acquainted with the stove mechanism as I am always summoned in the kitchen whenever the stove gets choked up; and I have to pump water through the stem of the burner in fact I could be called in the Coroner's Court as an "expert" in stove-mechanism enjoying the miniature fountain effect. Both of us enjoy the fun immensely.

UNLOGICAL LOGIC

So obviously there is nothing wrong with the Primus Stove in itself: surely, you cannot blame the poor, inanimate machine for anything like the result of mis-handling, if not deliberate design in accidents, of which you may be guilty. Mr. Bapu may, on the same analogy, preach boycott of razors since they are known to cut in shaving, with the accident of blood poisoning. Everything, at that rate, becomes dangerous to human life. The City Coroner may well issue a moral "firman" warning pedestrians against the dangers of walking in the street and cite the records in moribund humanity crushed under the motor car wheels in the glorious day light. The benevolent Coroner may be converted to the cult of Pasteur and ban indiscriminate breathing because of the presence of invisible but deadly bacilli in the air. Thank God, or, rather, the Government which protect us in a paternal manner that not all accidents in mortality are sent up to the Coroner's Court, although the frontier between natural and violent deaths is too fluid even for Mr. Bapu's sturdy, rough-hewn logic.

BEAN BABIES

Imagine, for instance, Mr. Bapu treating us to a Christian sermon on the risks of maternity. I know my friend Mr. Karve and the other "modernists" of Dr. Marie Stopes' new religion would be delighted if Mr. Bapu did that. The Catholic Church would be scandalized in the event and the Pope would issue a brand new encyclical. Yet more women are killed in bearing children than Mr. Bapu could remember or enumerate. Why not ban maternity as well as the Primus Stove? What has Mr. Bapu to say to that?

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT KAILAS

BANGALORE, Aug. 11.

(BY MAIL)

A message from Mysore describes the trans-Himalayan pilgrim route which H. H. the Maharaja has covered in reaching Mount Kailas. The message refers to the arduous nature of the task of the pilgrim and says: "The fact that the shrine on Mount Kailas is extraordinarily difficult of access, adds to the mystery and to the fascination which it exercises upon the Indian mind. The pilgrim has to circumambulate to the top of the hill it is said, by prostrating himself all along the route where there are monasteries and huts for taking rest. There is a tank called Gowri Kund at the top level, the climb to which over glaciers and avalanches is an arduous task with its unbearably cold and chilly state. Owing to its high altitude, the pilgrim experiences hard breathing owing to the rarified air; but when one reaches the Gowri Kund, he forgets all the fatigue and is the beauty of the spot. The distance from Almora to Manasarovar, of about 200 miles was covered by the Maharaja and his party on foot or on yaks by stages of about 10 miles a day, and His Highness was able to complete that stage of the pilgrimage on July 22nd. His Highness has now undertaken the return journey and from Almora His Highness proceeds to Haridwar to perform the forthcoming Shravana or about the 24th instant and will return to the Capital about September 1st.—A. P.

STATE PEOPLE'S WEEK CELEBRATED IN RATLAM

National Flag Carried In Procession.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATLAM, Aug. 9. In connection with Indian States People's Week, a public meeting was held here, attended by nearly 4,000 people including women on 6th instant, other the presidency of Dr. P. S. Dave. Mr. R. P. Parsai, the provincial secretary appealed the people to enroll themselves as the members of the conference and sign the memorial.

Explaining the aim of the conference, he said that it stands for responsible Government in the States. Referring to Ratlam he said that from experience he knew that the Maharaja was a benevolent prince but unless the people demanded their rights, they could not utilize the benevolence like that of the Maharaja of Ratlam. It is therefore he strongly appealed them to stand firmly and boldly for their rights.

Sri. Bhagwati asked the people in strong terms to support the States Conference. Dr. Dave requested the audience to enlist themselves as members of the Conference and to celebrate the week successfully. On the 7th Aug. some two hundred members were enrolled and about 500 persons signed the memorial. This work is to continue during the whole week.

On the morning of the 8th instant, a large procession was taken out through out the whole city. The people carried the State banner as well as the National flag. The National songs attracted hundreds of persons who flocked to join the procession.

MANMAD INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL.

Second Annual Gathering.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANMAD, Aug. 11. The second School gathering of G.I.P. Indian High School was held yesterday in the School Hall which was specially decorated by the students under the presidency of Mr. G. Scott, Dy. Agent G.I.P. Rly.

Mr. G. Scott was received by Mr. Mould Dy. Chief Engineer Bridges, Manmad and the Chairman of the school along with other school staff.

The Hall was packed up almost to its capacity by public, students and Railway servants.

Among the distinguished guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Mould Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Prof. Sabnis of Nasik College and Educational Inspector Mr. Pingle. After the welcome song and some interesting dialogues by students Mr. Sapre, one of the originators and vice-Chairman of the school, paid tribute to Mr. G. Scott. He narrated the general history of the school and pointed out as to how the school was running at a loss of average Rs. 100 per month and requested the Railway authorities for the substantial help to meet both the ends.

The ceremony concluded after giving thanks to Mr. G. Scott by Mr. Hood on behalf of the school.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS AND PICKETING

A False Charge.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The report appearing in today's "Times" regarding the new Davar Bar incident of Sunday night alleging that the Volunteers including women demanded money from the owner of the Bar is entirely false, unfounded and propagandist in nature. It is known all over the Churni Road locality that since the last few days the new Davar Bar situated at Churni Road Junction is being picketed by Congress lady pickets till 8 in the night and after that by other Congress pickets. No case of bribe supported by any believable evidence has yet been brought to our notice. All these allegations against the Congress pickets naturally proceed from a motive of discrediting the picketing movement which has so effectively affected the liquor trade in the city. Even assuming for the sake of argument that certain undesirable persons posing themselves as volunteers try to extort money from the owners of liquor shops it is not the duty of those owners in their as well as public interests to immediately hand over such persons to the police rather than stealthily harbouring them and then making it a grievance against Congress? No! a single instance has yet been brought to our notice where a Congress volunteer putting on the Congress badge has allowed himself to be corrupted. The Congress is very particular—and more anxious than anybody else to see that no corruption of whatever kind enters into the ranks of the volunteers. We take this opportunity of appealing to the owners of all liquor shops and also to the public that whenever and wherever they come across any case of corruption it is their first and foremost duty to bring the guilty man to book by reporting him to the Congress or even handing over to the nearest police. We are not prepared to believe any statement glibly made with a view to bring Congress volunteers into this repute. If there is any truth in the allegation made against the Congress pickets picketing the new Davar Bar those who are responsible for these allegations must openly come forward and expose the fraud publicly. We hereby publicly challenge them to do so. That even women workers of the Congress should not be spared from such filthy allegations in a thing which is too discreditable to need any condemnation.

"SUZANNE'S" SIMLA MUSINGS.

Don't Talk Of Things You Don't Know

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir—"Suzanne" of Simla, writing in "The Times" of "The Weekly" of August 9th, has apparently lost her balance in the general excitement that has taken possession of Anglo-India. In a hysterical outburst she has damned all Indians for the unfortunate happenings at Calcutta and Bombay. "Suzanne" says that during her long sojourn in this country she has come to love India—and yet she is blind to the fact that Indians have joined in condemning these outrages. If one considers the high tension all round, it is surprising how little there is of violence in a country peopled by 350 millions. This clearly shows that the Indian is peaceful by disposition and training. If it were not so, India from one end to the other would have been aflame long ago.

LEAVING INDIA? "Suzanne" says that many English officials she knows are thinking, or have already decided to leave India owing to some of the tragic happenings recently. How much truth there is in this it is difficult to say, but does she really want us to believe that some of her friends, who draw such fat salaries and live in such style in India, are prepared to exchange these luxuries for the simple manner of living in England? Surely, she knows that it is impossible to secure a highly-paid job in her own country where there is a plethora of talent. Every one knows that in England first class men are willing to work for far much less than the nabob's pay which "Suzanne's" friends so easily command in India. We Indians are not so simple-minded as not to know that the Englishman understands to a nicety where exactly his bread is buttered—and also in what degree!

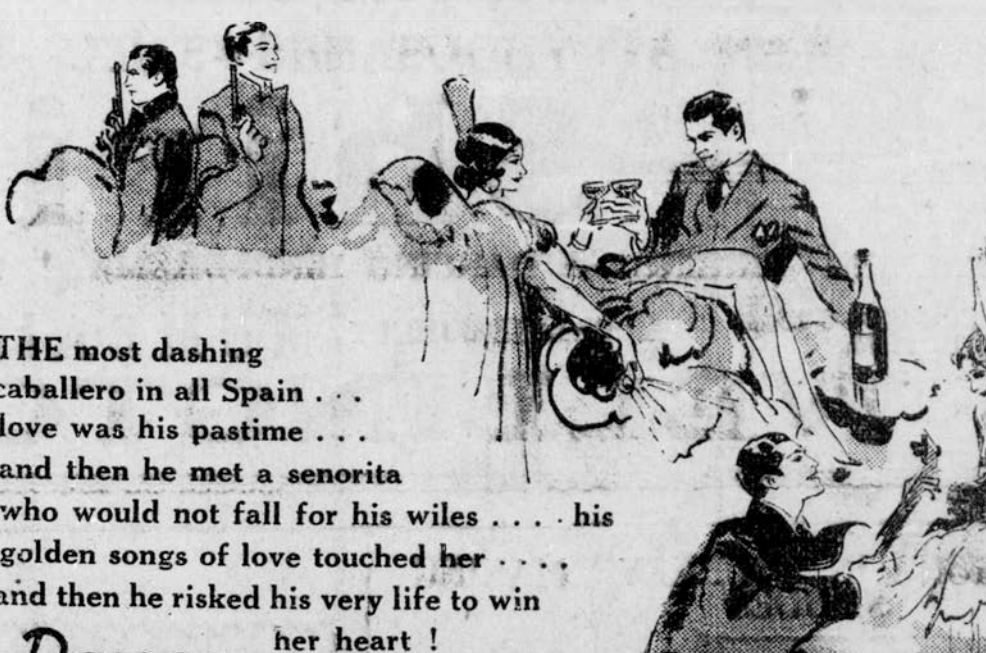
WHAT'S WRONG WITH RUSSIA? "Suzanne" repeats the old, old threat that with the departure of the English official, India will lapse into anarchy and chaos. And then she indulges in the usual gibe about the "communist" and kindred "god-forsaken" peo-

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of the Soviet Union, which has successfully pulled out the Russians from the slough of superstition, ignorance and illiteracy in which they were sunk for centuries. This achievement is a monument worthy of the most civilised nation. The feat of imparting literacy and giving a living to the mass of the Russian nation, within less than a generation, has no parallel in the history of the world. What have the British to show after a rule of 150 years in India?

ed by "Suzanne" to deride the Russian or any other communist. It appears to me that people like "Suzanne" who live on the glorious heights of Simla, chewing the cud of pleasure, should leave those things they do not understand severely alone and stick to subjects which they perhaps more intimately understand and appreciate—such as balls, garden parties and Simla's little-tattle! I am willing to accept "Suzanne's" authority on these delectable matters.—Yours etc. "COMMON-SENSE"

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SEEN BY THOUSANDS--STILL THOUSANDS RUSHING--THOUSANDS YET TO SEE

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WITH MOHAN & SHARIFA

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXTRA-SHOW AT 3 P. M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

CO-EDUCATION IN TURKEY MAKING STRIDES

Girls Losing Their "Oriental Temerity"

Many changes are being made in Turkish education with the object of spreading modern instruction. One of these changes which seriously affects the position of the great foreign scholastic establishments, English, American, French, Italian, which have for long worked here and elsewhere in Turkey is the new law forbidding Turkish children to frequent any but Turkish primary schools. The aim of the law is to subject Turkish children from the very outset to purely national influences. Owing to the dearth of schools thousands of Turkish children have owed their education in the past to these foreign establishments. But now the nationalistic outcry has put an end to this advantage.

Foreign educational establishments will have to function as secondary schools only, and it is difficult to see how they will be able to recruit their students. One Scottish school here has already closed down, and the English high schools for girls and boys, which have done excellent work in the past, find themselves in doubt as to their future. An attempt will be made by them to meet the situation by creating preliminary classes in the English language so that Turkish children from the exclusively Turkish primary schools may be able to enter upon secondary education in the foreign establishments.

But the Turkish Ministry of Instruction has also taken the decision to make co-education uni-

versal in Turkey throughout the primary schools and to try to extend it to all the secondary schools. This is being done chiefly because the Government has not the resources to enable it to build more schools and is determined to increase the educated elements of the population among the female sex as well as the male. It has also been found that co-education is having a beneficial, softening, and civilising effect on the people. The girls are losing their oriental timidity, which the Government traces to their religious seclusion in the past and which it desires to eliminate as a national trait so as bring the Turkish women up in a spirit of independence and equality. It has also been noticed by the Ministry of Instruction that the boorishness and grossness of many a Turkish male is yielding to politeness in the schools where mixed education is in practice.

ANGLO-SAXON MODEL TO BE FOLLOWED.

Another innovation made by the Ministry is that education is to be modelled in future on Anglo-Saxon and Germanic models. It has been decided that the Turkish character is better suited by this type of education than by the Latin type, which has been employed till now owing to the domination of French influence in the country. So the foreign auxiliary languages which are to be adopted are English and German. But at present no foreign language is to be taught in the official curriculum because the new Turkish tongue is still inadequately known, and it is considered essential to ground the young in this before allowing them to proceed to foreign language studies. On the other hand, English and German voluntary classes are to be encouraged vigorously.

Flying squadrons of teachers are to be sent out into all the less inhabited parts of the interior to teach the youth of the villages which have no schools. They will be selected by the Ministry and will stay four months in each centre to which they go. All the population surrounding it will have to send in their children for instruction.

That these changes are necessary as a stimulus to the national instruction is shown by the fact that even now, despite the special schools for adults, there are in Constantinople 481,244 illiterates compared with 1,313,200 in 1926.

A MUSLIM SCHOLAR.

Late Mr. Khuda Baksh.

The "Searchlight" writes:—With the passing away of Mr. S. Khuda Baksh at his Calcutta residence India loses a great scholar, a veteran educationist and a renowned orientalist. He was rightly considered to be one of the greatest authorities on Islamic history, civilization and culture. His writings on various aspects of Islamic culture will be always remembered for their erudition and informativeness. He had a beautiful style of writing enlivened by flashing humour. Whatever he wrote, he imparted to it the charm of his style, a polish, a brilliance and persuasiveness all its own. He was a well-known publicist. He was the president of one of the sessions of the Behar Educational Conference held at Patna. He had also presided over the Behar Educational Conference convened especially for the purpose of considering a suitable site for the Patna University. His address was highly admired for its style, wit, and logic. He also presided over the Urdu Section of the Oriental Conference held at Patna. He was a man of multifarious activities. He was a Fellow of the Calcutta University, a lecturer in the Calcutta University Law College, a lecturer in History at the Calcutta Uni-

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!

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Send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

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Write the exact date and time of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year life reading (Monthly details) Rs. 2. One year life reading (weekly details) Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. GHANDEJI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tirunelveli (Madras Presidency).

versity and a barrister with a fairly large criminal practice. He came of a distinguished family of Patna and had built up an extensive and lucrative practice by sheer dint of his merit. He leaves behind a name that posterity will not easily forget. We offer our condolence to the bereaved family.

RUSSIA'S EXPORTS. Increase Of 50 Per Cent In 1929-30

The strenuous efforts made by Russia during the economic year 1929-30 to increase the volume of exports were successful to such an extent that, measured in tons, the export trade increased by approximately 50 per cent, states a report on the organisation of foreign trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Mr. G. P. Paton, commercial counsellor to the British Embassy in Moscow, published yesterday as a White Paper. "Unfortunately," Mr. Paton states, "this expansion coincided with the world depression, and the slump in prices of such staple Soviet exports as timber, oil, grain, and furs brought down the net value of total exports to only 14 per cent more than in the preceding year."

"Notable features were the increased exports of timber (from 4.8 million tons in 1928-9 to 7.4 million tons in 1929-30), petroleum products, anthracite, and coal, the considerable exports of manganese ores showed only a slight decrease. The good harvest of 1930 resulted in grain exports increasing from less than 100,000 tons in 1928-9 to about two and a quarter million tons. At the same time, however, the depleted livestock of the Union was reflected in a considerable diminution in the exports of other food products, eggs, butter, meat products, etc."

With regard to Soviet imports Mr. Paton states:—"The main feature during the last economic year was the still greater preponderance of imports of plant, machinery, and metals for the equipment of industry, and of raw materials for the supply of industry. Ores, metals and metal manufactures, together with electrical machinery and scientific instruments, accounted for no less than 649,000,000 roubles (almost

two-thirds of the total imports) as compared with 344,000,000 roubles in the previous year.

"During the last three or four years imports of means of production have consistently accounted for more than 85 per cent of the total, and goods for consumption for only 10 to 12 per cent. Other import features were a sharp decrease in the quantity of imported raw cotton and a considerable increase in the imports of sugar; the latter is not likely to recur this year, as the beet crop of 1930 is stated to have been very satisfactory."

"The prices of the manufactured goods forming the bulk of Soviet imports having fallen to a considerably less extent than those of raw materials, the year's foreign trading ended with an adverse balance of 66,000,000 roubles."

Germany, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom continued to account for the major portion of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union, together supplying about 55 per cent of the total imports and purchasing almost 50 per cent of the exports. The United States supplied 26.2 per cent of the total value of Soviet imports, but only purchased 4.4 per cent of exports. Germany, roughly, balanced her account, and the United Kingdom was the best customer of the Soviet Union so far as exports were concerned, taking 23.7 per cent, but she only supplied 7.4 per cent of Soviet imports.

As to the future, Mr. Paton thinks that "so far as exports are concerned, a continued increase in the exportation of timber, oil, furs, ores, and given suitable weather conditions—of grain, may be expected, together with a steady increase of exports of manufactured goods. It will probably be some time before the exports of foodstuffs other than grain can recover their former level, as the supply of live stock has been seriously depleted during the last two years."

"The shortage of manufactured goods in the Soviet Union is so acute that exports of these articles in the near future are likely to be rather a measure of the desperate need of the Union to obtain foreign currency to pay for its imports than an indication of the capacity of Soviet industries to produce a genuine surplus for export. Similarly in the case of imports, these will probably conti-

nue to consist mainly of equipment and raw materials for Soviet industries, to the relative exclusion of articles for consumption by the population."

FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Referring to the Five-Year Plan, Mr. Paton states: "No official statement of a change of policy of the Soviet Government in respect to foreign concessions has been published, but during the past two years various difficulties have arisen between a number of concessions and the Soviet authorities and some concessions have been liquidated."

"It has been alleged that in some Soviet quarters the rapid development of socialised industry is no longer considered compatible with foreign concessionary enterprises conducted on capitalistic lines. This allegation is denied by the Soviet Government, but the present attitude of foreign capital towards concessions in the U. S. S. R., is, and is likely to remain until the situation has been cleared up, cautious."—"Manchester Guardian."

ALL-INDIA GOSHALA CONFERENCE.

The first session of the All-India Goshala Conference was held under the presidency of the Hon. Rajah Raghunandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr in February 1930, at the holy Prayag on the occasion of Kumbh Mela. It was attended by representatives of Goshalas all over the country and the Govardhan Samastha of Poona also sent its representatives who, towards the close of the session, invited the conference to hold its next session at Calcutta. This invitation was accepted.

But the second session could not be held at Poona last winter owing to various unavoidable causes. It is proposed to hold the second session of the Conference in December next at Calcutta. Men of light and leading and promoters of the cause of cow protection in Calcutta have promised co-operation.

Office-bearers and members of Goshalas in towns, cities and mofussil all over the country are invited to express their opinions as to the desirability of holding a second session as also the suitability of Calcutta as the venue, and of December as the time, thereof.

Commencing From To-day!

SENSATIONAL STUNT PRODUCTION OF ASIANS (INDORE)

The Dreadful Revenge

With SHAKUNTALA and BENJAMIN
THRILLS OF A WOMAN'S CHIVALRY.DAILY SHOWS: 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P.M.
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA AT 3 P.M.

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Lalitkaladarsba

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

MATINEE SHOWS:

on

SATURDAY, 15th at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th at 3-30 p.m.

"NEKJAT: MARATHA"

The following office-bearers of the Managing Committee were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. Jehangir F. Punthakey; Vice Presidents—Mr. K. Punthakey, Mr. Hassasing H. Advani; Hon. Secretaries—Mr. R. H. Mirchandani, M.A., Mr. D. K. Vaswani.

3rd Rush-Week! Saturday 3 Shows--3-30, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M. Sunday 2 Shows--3-30 & 6-15 P.M. Shows Nos 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

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BOMBAY NATIKA Co.-Bombay Theatre--Love Marriage is the Sweetest Stage-Talkie for all Lovers! Cinema-Rates!

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

FARM BOARD'S SERMON INDUCES SHORT COVERING

Impracticable Proposition Will Afford Selling Opportunity

Bombay, August 14. Instead of destroying its own holdings, the U.S. Federal Farm Board has come out with a sermon to cotton cultivators to destroy one-third of the crop. This is an impracticable proposition and while it has induced some short covering, it looks to us, it will afford a good opportunity ultimately to sell short. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reached later on general selling. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts and closed at a rise of 28 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices closed 25 points higher at 7 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 27 to 28 points. Spot cotton prices closed 27 points higher at 6.85c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm on Farm Board's announcement. Later, there was American selling and also straddle liquidation on satisfactory weather reports. It is reported that four States have refused the Farm Board's proposals. The market closed quiet, but steady at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices rose 20 points to 3.88 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures advanced 10 points and Egyptian cotton futures improved 20 pts. The Alexandria market was firm and closed at a rise of 64 to 85 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest: 7.15 plus 32.
Lowest 6.91 plus .08.
New York December Highest: 7.34 (2.57 p.m.) lowest 7.12 (11-28 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 13th instant (5-38 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"For immediate future we favour Bear-side, but on any further really substantial break recommend conservative purchases of more distant positions with idea of buying down."

"Liverpool:—Farm Board scheme seems fantastic, prefer to await effect on American sentiment cabling later."

"General opinion Farm Board plan ineffectual. Trade not following advance. South selling. Late advance caused by short covering."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—
Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton: we consider entirely impossible Farm Board proposals destroy one third of crop. Think it last desperate effect not likely to succeed, and we would look upon upward moves at present as only temporary."

Messrs. J. H. Springhan and Co., Liverpool, cable:—
"Market closed with declining tendency. Farm Board proposals are important but impracticable. Trade holding aloof."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cables:—
"Advance due Farm Board suggestion destroy on third growing crop personally doubt practicability."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—
"Market advanced in consequence of Farm Board telegraphed Governor's cotton state suggesting ploughing under every third row of growing cotton crop."

"New York cables:—Official Four States already refused Farm Board proposals."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
9 a.m.:—Garside estimate domestic consumption in July at 425,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during July was 17,300.

10-27 a.m.:—Liverpool market

advanced on Farm Board's proposal to plow in third of the crop.

12 noon:—New York Cables:—Until indications of more general acceptance think Farm Board's proposal to unplug the third of the crop affords selling opportunity.

12-43 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight weather cool, no precipitation.

2-49 p.m.:—New York Cables:—Strength Liverpool disturbed shorts. Farm Board's proposal coldly received, heavy buying at the closing period, thought speculative covering and short account diminished.

3-47 p.m.:—New York:—Towards the close the market advanced on local shorts covering.

Reuter's Cables: Liverpool:—Later there was American selling and also straddle liquidation on satisfactory weather reports. It is reported that our States have refused the Farm Board's proposals. Closed barely steady.

New York:—Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but acted later on general selling. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 4.11.

Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 158 equal to 3.58.

Difference 53 points equal to Rs. 23.

New York May (Close) 7.80 equal to 3.90.

Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 158 equal to 3.58.

Difference 32 points equal to Rs. 14.

Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close) October 52, May 42 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 13.
October 7.11+28
December 7.21+28
January 7.43+29
March 7.82+29
May 7.83+31

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 13.
October 7.10+27
December 7.31+28
Middling Spot 6.85+27

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 13.
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):
October 6.96
January 7.30
March 7.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 13.
Bales:
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Opening 3.56+13
Closing 3.69+12
August 3.81
September 3.74+13
October 3.78+13
November 3.80+12
December 3.85+12
January 3.92
February 3.90+12
March 4.02
April 3.89+12
May 4.04
June 4.08+12
July 4.13
August 4.17+12
Middling Spot 3.82+20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Bales:
Estimated Spot Sales 6,600
Sales for Export 500
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Broach Fully Good

(Good Staple)
Broach Fine (Good Staple) 3.40
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) 3.55
Oomra Good 2.90
Oomra Fully Good 3.05
Oomra Fine 3.20
Bengal Good 2.75
Bengal Fully Good 2.85
Bengal Fine 2.93
Scinde Fully Good 2.85
Scinde Fine 2.95
Scinde Superfine 3.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Sakellariadis, September 5.42
October 5.57
November 5.72
January 5.92
March 6.12
May 6.31
July 6.48
F.G.C. Spot 5.50

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, August 13.
Total Bullion £133,300,000.
Public Deposits £194,000,000.
Other Deposits £93,000,000.
Government Securities £53,266,000.
Other Securities £291,000,000.
Notes and Coin £438,000,000.
Notes in Circulation £360,100,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 42.90 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 13.
Silver: Featureless. Very little doing. Market is uncertain.
Spot 12-5/8
Forward 12-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 13.
Bar Gold Fine per oz 24-4-11 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 13.
T.T. London on Berlin 20.54
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.04-7/7

T.T. London on Brussels 34.88
T.T. London on Madrid 56.47
T.T. London on Milan 62.86
T.T. London on Paris 123.95
T.T. London on Prague 164.00
T.T. London on Berne 24.91

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 13.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £12-1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £97.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £5-3/4.

National Bank of India £31.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 493-1/3
Conversion Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £80-1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £100.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £42.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £47.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £55.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £74-1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £57-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £95.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 13.
Copper Braziers £45.
Yellow Metal £35-1/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £10-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-1/4.
Tin English Ingots £118-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 13.
Demand Bills 485.34

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 13.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Car-goes: 18/6 Aug./Sept. quoted.
Barietta Russo per 63 lb Car-goes: 19/ Aug./Sept. quoted.
Wheat South Australian, Parcel: 20/- August paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 13.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C and F Calcutta:—
July per cwt 7/10-1/2 Aug./Sept. sellers.

C and F Bombay:—
Aug./Sept. per cwt 7/11 Aug./Sept. sellers.

C and F Karachi:—
Aug./Sept. per cwt 7/11 Aug./Sept. sellers.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 13.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 5-3/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 13.
Cottonseed, Bombay, 100 lbs. No offers.
Groundnut, Bombay, 100 lbs. 212-2/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Raneseed, Toria ton:—
£10-10-0 Aug/Sept. sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay, Aug. 14.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 386/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 73/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Castorseed: Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 33/3 Lowest Rs. 33/4 Closing Rs. 33/5
Groundnut: Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 35/2 Lowest Rs. 34/13/6 Closing Rs. 34/15.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, August 14.
Our market opened at Rs. 154/8 for Broach A-M delivery and after improving to Rs. 155/9 declined to Rs. 153/12. The market ruled steady at this level. Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points.
The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J/A 141/8
Broach A/M 153/12
Oomra D/J 132/12
Bengal D/J 118/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Aug. 119.50+2.50
Nov. 112.90+2.80
Feb. 112.00+3.90

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
To-day 300 Bales were tendered against Broach J/A delivery. Total tenders now amount to 21,600 Bales.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
100 Vasanji Morarji Badarpur 144
100 Damji Kalyanji Limbdi 141
100 P. Crystal & Co. Khanch-road 140
112 Volkart Bros. Wun 10 on to Oomra.
18 Ralli Bros. Warora 144

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Bengal Superfine 131
Bengal Fine 124
Bengal F.G. 119
Sindh-Punjab Fine 124
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 119
Wardh-Hingst Fine 143
Nagpur Savner Fine 145
Yectmal Fine 139
Arvi Fine 140
Amraoti Fine 138
Khamgaon-Awda Fine 138
Mulkapur Fine 135
Khandesh Fine 135
Muthia Fine 128
Muthia F.G. 123
Wanded-Furua F.G.G.S. 141
Jaina/Sailu F.G.G.S. 136
Parbhani F.G.G.S. 138
Burwah Sanavad Fine 138
Indore/Ujjain Fine 138
Broach Fine 149
Broach F.G. 148
Compta Good 175/80
Jinja 236/41
Busoga 241/46

READY COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Bombay, Aug. 14.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday.

This year 324,672
Central India 339,103
Barsi and Nagar 168,786
Hyderabad-Gaorani 85,598
Berar 500,296
Central Provinces 306,373,143
Total Oomras 308,183,598
Dholera 232,281,166
N.W. Provinces 55,552
Rajputana 268,53,054
Sind-Punjab 185,122,920
Broach 302,764
Coompta & Dharwar 7,93,051
Western-Northerns 20,48,816
Cocoanada 24
Tinnevely & Cambodia 42,616
Persian 32,1,219
American 138,246
Egyptian & African 323,716
Comilla, Burma & other sorts 702
Total 1,050,338,456

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
1st Sept. to 6th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday.

This year 235,581,675
Japan & China 1,492,176,505
Coast Ports 25,014
Up-country by Rail 247,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 86,053
Total 1,727,267,519

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
Bales.
Central Provinces 306
Dholera 232
Rajputana 268
Sind-Punjab 185
Compta-Dharwar 7
Western-Northerns 20
Persians 32
Cotton 1,050
Cwts. 12,137
685

WHEAT.

Linseed Rape, Rai and Mustard. 607
Cargil seeds 1,426
Groundnuts 4,080
Castorseed 1,719
Rice 2,050
Myrabollams 370
Cottonseed 1,641
Gram 2,073
Jowar 2,342
Maize 13
Parley 756
Bajree 412
Cora 290

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 14.
F. P. Bales. 1931-32 1930-31
Receipts to date 13-8-31 31000 138000
Receipts Yesterday 13-8-31 4000 14000
Exports to date 13-8-31 29000 77000
Stock at Ports 7-8-31 2763000 1571000
Stock Interior Towns 7-8-31 772000 549000
Stock Liverpool 7-8-31 966000 813000
Visible Supply 7-8-31 5122000 3061000
Quantity in Sight 7-8-31 15000 73000
Quantity out of Sight 7-8-31 120000 108000
OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Sup. Fine F.G. Good
M. G. Bengal 134 130 126 122
U.P. 134 130 126 122
M. G. Rajputana 133 129 125 121
M. G. Punjab 132 128 124 120
M. G. Oomra 142 138 134 130
No. 3 142 138 134 130
M. G. Oomra 154 150 146 142
No. 1 148 144 140 136
M. G. Oomra 153 149 145 141
No. 2 213 209 205 201
M. G. Surat

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The World's Wonder: Sweet-Heart.
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS, NANCY CARROLL
I N
"FOLLOW THRU"
All-Colour, Talking Musical Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Famous English Actor SIR MARTIN JOHN HARVEY, In his First Talkie
"The Lyons Mail"
The Dramatic Story of a Silver-smith condemned to death for another's crime.

EMPRESS TALKIES

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Four-Funniest Men in the World:
THE MARK BROS. I N
THE COCOANUTS
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing, Two Hours of Fun Galore.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

14th August.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
October sh. 3/10 5/8d. 1/8d. up.
December sh. 4/0 3/8d. 1/8d. up.
Mar. sh. 4/2 7/8d. 3/8d. up.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
September dollars 50 —3/8.
December dollars 53 1/2 —5/8.
March dollars 56 1/4 —1/2.
LONDON LINSEED.
August 28/7/6.
Market:—Firm.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
October 11.67 —26.
November 11.73 —31.
Market:—Barely steady.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
September/December sh. 15 —3/4d. down.
January/April sh. 16
Market:—Firm.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
September 1.41
December 1.42 —1.
March 1.46
Market:—Steady.
WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices declined on selling by cash houses, favourable weather and liquidation."

COMMENCING THIS WEEK

DAILY: 5, 7, 9, 11, Sat., Sunday and Holidays: 3 P.M.
MATINEE SHOW:
SHE SACRIFICED EVERYTHING SO THAT OTHERS CAN BE HAPPY
MARTYR
SURYA FILM Co.'s (Bangalore)
Powerful Picture.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents:
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SHREE KRISHNA TONE
100 Per Cent. TALKING and SINGING PICTURE.

"LOVE"

Written by well-known Author HARIHAR DIWANA
Disected by KANJIBHAI RA-THOD.
DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.
DAILY 3 Shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming:—
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE
All-Talking and Singing Picture.

DROWPADI VASTRAHARAN

SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK.
PRABHAT FILM COMPANY'S MASTER-PIECE OF THE SCREEN.
THE STOLEN BRIDE
A vivid picture of the maldeeds of a tyrant who in the intoxication of his power violated the sanctity of hearth and home.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BALVANT SANGIT MANDALI

New Elphinstone Theatre
GRANT ROAD.
SUNDAY, dated 16-8-31 at 3-30 p.m.
RANA DUNDUBHI

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

on 14 April, 2017

POLITICAL SITUATION DEFINITELY BEYOND REPAIR.

Simla Reactionaries Triumph.

"THERE IS YET HOPE OF INDUCING CONGRESS" SAY SAPRU AND JAYAKAR.

NO USE LIBERALS "GOING TO LONDON."

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 14.
At 10-30 o'clock this morning Lord Willingdon reviewed the political situation with the members of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge. The difficult and delicate position is pregnant with possibilities of danger to peace in the country arising from the Congress decision to boycott the Round Table Conference, was examined in all aspects.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, who arrived only this morning, took part for the first time and is believed to have emphasised the view point of Gandhiji and other members of Congress Working Committee, which he had personally heard at Bombay.

SAPRU'S S.O.S.
I understand that a private telegram was received from Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar stating "there is yet hope of inducing the Congress to participate in the Conference" and suggesting steps whereby this could be achieved. This message is believed to have been conveyed to the Executive Council and discussed. However, it is doubtful if the position has improved thereby.

FINAL DECISION REACHED.
The final decision of the Council was reached yesterday morning, when the Commander-in-Chief and Sir George Baines were also present. The situation appears to be definitely beyond repair, and I do not see to-day how Simla's mind can be altered by any means.

Opinion in political circles is that Civil Services and other reactionary elements have triumphed and Lord Irwin's peace efforts and Lord Willingdon's desire to help India along peaceful lines have been dashed to the ground.

WHAT OFFICIALS THINK.
The feeling in official circles is, although reflected in the editorial column of "Civil and Military Gazette" which writing under the caption "Signs of Firmness" on the part of the Government of India, says sneeringly: "It matters very little whether Mr. Gandhi goes to London or not, for he has lost much of his grip of the Congress and those left behind are likely to discredit whatever he attempts to do there. Mr. Gandhi's position to-day is not enviable, for he has proved himself an impractical statesman, who has contributed nothing towards the solution of the present problem and has shown his weakness by not resisting those forces which are influencing him against his own conscience. It is certainly gratifying to find that Government has ceased to barter with him and his supporters and has created the impression that it is not particularly concerned as to whether he goes to London or not."

CO-OPERATORS' VIEWS.
Non-official members of the Assembly present here in connection with Retrenchment Committee, have all deplored the Congress decision. Some fear that thereby the Congress has set the world opinion against itself and Gandhiji has lost the opportunity of impressing India's greatness in London.

Two or three members are definitely of the view that Gandhiji has served larger interest of the country by not going to a Conference, which has been packed with reactionaries.

LIBERALS' BOOTLESS MISSIONS.
Only one Nationalist suggested there is now no use in Liberals attending the Conference without representation of India's premier political organisation, whatever be the cause of the Liberals could serve the cause of India better by not giving opportunities for reactionaries to destroy the good work they achieved at the last Conference.

The only result expected from to-day's meeting of Viceroy's Executive Council is the almost im-

minent publication of the correspondence that has passed between Gandhiji and the Viceroy, ending in the present debacle.

LORD IRWIN KEEPS MUM

"Whole Situation Is Too Delicate", He Opines

LONDON, August 13.
Lord Irwin, interviewed by Reuter, declined to comment on the Congress decision. He said, "Whole situation in India, is too delicate, and I do not think I can usefully say anything."—Reuter.

NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT MAHATMAJI

Indian Opinion Blames Officials

LONDON, August 13.
The friends of India in London are inclined to agree with Mr. Sastri's view that too many small details have been allowed to obscure the larger vision and, except in quarters, which, from the outset, have entertained no friendly feelings towards Gandhiji's visit, there is unfeigned regret that the opportunity has been lost, for it was widely believed that agreement would have been reached, and the question is asked if resumption of negotiations is out of question.

OFFICIALS BLAMED.
There is a general inclination to suspend judgment pending full information, though some Indian circles are tending to blame the officials, as for instance, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, while admitting the difficulty of expressing an opinion, said, "It seemed unfortunate that Government's attitude should have left Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Congress Committee no alternative. He expressed confidence that Mahatma Gandhi's challenge to prove that coercion had not been used would not have been made unless he was sure of his facts. He added that the Round Table Conference without most representative political party, could not reach an acceptable settlement."

NO SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.
Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the Commonwealth of India League regretted that Gandhiji was not coming, for he would have made the greatest impression on the public opinion in Britain. He said that without Congress participation, there could be no settlement.

R.T.C. PLANS TO REMAIN UNCHANGED.
Though no official statement has been issued, it is taken for granted that the Round Table Conference plans remain unaffected.—Reuter.

Rugby.—A statement by the British Government giving details and material of the British Naval, Military and Air Forces asked for by the Council of the League of Nations as a preliminary to the meeting next February of the World Disarmament Conference has been received by the League Secretariat at Geneva.—B.O.W.
Rugby.—A Basle message states that preliminary conversations have taken place between the Bankers' representatives and the Committee of Experts set up by the International Bank with a view to the signature on Friday of the Protocol which would stabilise for three months' short-term credit to Germany of about 125 million pounds.—R.O.W.

FURTHER RISE IN YANGTSE

Grim Tale Of Horror & Desolation

1,000 PEOPLE PERISH IN FLAMES & FLOOD

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Hankow.—The Yangtse has risen another six inches, breaking all flood records. Horror and desolation prevail everywhere. Coffins awaiting corpses are used as boats by fleeing refugees. Last night a fire broke out in the native city, probably 1,000 people perishing in houses which were in flames above and were flooded below.—Reuter.

CONVERSION SCHEME

LONDON, Aug. 13.
The contemplated conversion scheme mentioned earlier relates to the five per cent. War Loan redeemable at par at Government's option in 1929, but the fact that over 2,000 million sterling of it is outstanding makes the conversion a formidable proposition. Moreover the interest on it is in the privileged position of having no income tax deducted at source. Hence the loan has proved very attractive to overseas investors. Conversion to new loan bearing interest is more in consonance with modern money rates and is estimated to save the exchequer twenty million sterling every year.—Reuter.

"I WILL MAKE A DASH FOR LONDON WHEN WAY IS CLEARED"

Mahatma's Allegations Against Civilians

"THEY DO NOT WANT ME TO ATTEND
R. T. C."

FAILURE OF GOVT. TO IMPLEMENT TRUCE TERMS: GANDHIJI READY TO PROVE BREACHES BY PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

"I would make a dash for London the moment the way is cleared for me by those who are in a position to do so." This is the message which Mahatma Gandhi has sent, in reply to a cable received from London.

CABLE TO MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi received on Thursday evening a cable from Mr. Bernays of the "News Chronicle" to the following effect:—
TO MAHATMA GANDHI:
Decision of Working Committee causes deep disappointment and bewilderment here. Personally regard as important you make position clear for the benefit of the British public.
(Sd.) BERNAYS, of "News Chronicle."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

To this cable Gandhiji replied as follows:—
"Bombay, August 14. To BERNAYS, "News Chronicle," London:—
"For once let British public believe that every effort is being made by me to proceed to London. But belief is growing on me that great Civilians here do not want me to attend the Conference, or if they do, they do so under circumstances which a National Organisation like the Congress can never tolerate. If there is to be lasting partnership between two Nations these Civil servants will probably remain as true servants of India."
"I have, therefore, no desire to attend the Conference if I cannot do so with their wholehearted goodwill and blessings. When full facts are published, I will be able to produce a catalogue of breaches by Provincial Governments which will show how patient the Congress

NEW FINANCE BILL.

Drastic Economies Contemplated

SHORT SITTING OF PARLIAMENT IN SEPT. ?

LONDON, August 13.
A well-informed quarter, to-day, stated that Government may introduce the new Finance Bill to deal with the situation and provide drastic economies. and that a short sitting of Parliament might be held in September to pass such a measure.—Reuter.

VILLAGE HEADMEN ABDUCTED

Rebels Surrendering Fast

RANGOON, Aug. 13.
A fresh outrage is reported from Insein where twenty rebels armed with guns abducted a village headman on the night of the 11th inst. and cut him to pieces. Several other outrages are reported from Thayetmyo where rebels burned houses of headmen and foresters and abducted the headman and his wife. Two Indians were taken and held for ransom.
Hobels are surrendering in Thayetmyo and the number of those who have so far presented themselves totals 33.
Saya San alias U. Nyanna the alleged rebel leader who was arrested recently in Shan States is being brought to Tharrawaddy where his trial, before a special tribunal, is expected to commence next Saturday.—A.P.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER CASE.

Description Of Assault.

KHANDWA, Aug. 13.
The hearing of Punjab Mail murder case was resumed to-day. Witness Karim Dadkhan, Circle Inspector, Hoshangabad said that he searched house of accused Yeshwant Singh with the help of railway local and C. I. D. Police and seized from there several newspapers, books, photos, letters, and one photo of accused Deonarayan. Similarly Deonarayan's house at Bhusaval was searched and postcard dated July 3 written from Damoh by Yeshwant Singh relating to this murder was seized as also one razor.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE

The next witness, Dr. D. Sh-pande of Lalabagh, deposed that on 23rd July he attended the Punjab Mail with bandages and medicines and gave first aid to two wounded passengers and accompanied them to Bhusaval, where he handed them over to the railway doctor.

The next witness Dr. Robertson of Bhusaval described several wounds on the bodies of the two passengers and further said: "Lieutenant Hext died while in my treatment due to the shock of several wounds and haemorrhage, two wounds were fatal and they must have caused his death. Wounds were likely to have been caused by any of two knives just shown to me."

Cross examination was reserved and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONNEL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson received Sardar and Mrs. Noshervan Dastur at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

Lady Hotson received the Rani of Ichalkaranji at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Aundha the Chief of Jath and the Thakor of Vajirra at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Miss Acland lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

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WHAT HAPPENED

Next witness was Lt. Sheehan. He said that on the day in question he was travelling from Lahore to Poona. Near Bhusaval witness and his companion were sleeping in a first class compartment. At about 4 a.m. three persons, two dressed in dark and one in white, entered the compartment. Lights were out. The dark figures attacked Lt. Hext who was in lower berth.

"I woke up and fell on one of the dark figures. The latter raised in his hands a knife to strike and I caught hold of the blade of the knife. The knife broke away. I struck the figure with the broken blade in his chest (right). About this time another yellow figure rushed against me. Hext switched on light and I saw one window open. Then only one dark figure was in carriage. The knife blade dropped from my hand."

TOTTERING

I asked Hext to pull the chain but he could not, and said "O God" and was tottering. The Indian got out of the window and soon was out of sight. My chest was bleeding. The train had not stopped, but anyhow I pulled the alarm chain. The train slowed down and I called for help.

One English officer came in with the guard. First aid was given to us. Hext was lifted from the floor to the berth. I told the officer to take special care of two knives in the carriage. Later the train stopped at Bhusaval and we were removed to the Hospital. I had some wounds on my body. Hext was bleeding."

When the Punjab Mail murder case was resumed after lunch, the cross-examination of Lt. Sheehan was reserved.

DEMAND FOR TRIBUNAL

"Demand for an impartial tribunal before whom Congress can prove these breaches I hold to be perfectly natural and simple. I claim for Delhi Settlement at least as much sanctity and protection as is claimable for any ordinary contract. But, if for this solemn Settlement, one contracting party can be both prosecutor and judge, it is not worth the paper on which it is written; and if London cannot guarantee protection to that party to the contract, which has no arms to back it, London is not likely to produce a scheme that will give India what she has long desired and to which she is entitled by right of sufferings, if nothing more."

"The position is any day retrievable by local authorities, implementing terms of the Settlement. I claim for Congress that it has done its part to the best of its ability. It has always been ready to set right everything brought against it, and it has been always ready to court public inquiry into every one of its doings."

MAHATMA'S CONCERN FOR IRWIN.

Personally I would give my all for the sake of Lord Irwin who will feel deeply out to see the Settlement to which he gave many anxious days and nights failing at the last moment. I claim to feel this no less keenly than he. You may, therefore, depend upon it that I would make a dash for London the moment the way is cleared for me by those who are in a position to do so."

(Sd.) GANDHI.

Track Notes And Selections

(BY "HAPHAZARD")
Though the track was heavy, we had sunshine the whole day. The going is still heavy.

1ST RACE.

WAZIR PASHA (Syed Saleh) and BADRANI both finished strong in a six. Good going.
MASHOOR held a slight advantage over stable mate in a burst over a mile. Ran very disappointingly the first day.
MINT MASTER (Rozario) was sent over a mile. Fair.
AL HAMIL had the better of a stable mate. Good going.
KHALIL PASHA and KHAIRI finished together in a six furlong spin. Good.

2ND RACE.

ASAD PASHA was too superior for a companion. With a strong rider should run well.
YAWIR AWAR was too good for SCINDIA in a fast 6 furlongs.
SOHAIL should be left alone at present.
SAEE, if he gets back his old form will be amongst the first four.
RED STAR and SAAE will race in front. The former has improved a great deal and look very fit.

3RD RACE.

SWARAN LATTA and BILLY RYAN both finished strong in a mile. Very encouraging.
JOY who finished in front of TANGIERS with a heavy impost will trouble the winner.
LEONINDAS is another good youngster.
DOOST with a strong rider should be in the picture.
CHIANTI had the better of a stable mate in a fast mile. Good going.

4TH RACE.

MORNY was unlucky not to win in Mysore and Bangalore. He is a bit on the fat side and with a little racing should find a winning opportunity.
THE LAWYER is still briefless. One of the most unlucky horses I have seen.
BREFFNEY KING was too good for a stable mate. Good going.
ARTHUR held a slight advantage over a stable mate. Fair.
CHALK should run well. Was given pace work over a mile.

5TH RACE.

COLLECTOR (McQuade) finished strong in a fast mile gallop. Quite fit.
GALLIARD was too good for (?) went well. A bit of a rogue.
AMAN will still take a bit of beating again. Galloped well.
MANSHAD finished in front of a stable mate when doing a mile. Good going.
AL WALI'S track work is very satisfactory. An honest horse.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT IN MALABAR.

Why It Was Done.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Aug. 10.
The proposed re-settlement of land revenue in Malabar has caused considerable dismay in view of the big drop in the prices of Malabar produce and the consequent distress. The Jemmies (landholders) have protested to the Government and several M. L. C's have given notice of protest-resolutions in the Council.
The Special Officer Mr. McEwen, I. C. S. proposes the enhancement of assessment by 18-34 per cent which is the maximum allowed by the Government and the un-

Should go higher up. JALAL is fit. Went a mile with MANJI. MANJI is not yet ready.
KURDI will win a race very soon. Does not like the mud.
My selections are:—
1. AL WALI
2. AMAN
3. COLLECTOR
MANSHAD (Good fluke)

6TH RACE.

PHARE'S run with GALUMPH shows that even with 9-11 he must run well.
HAMID and a stable mate were sent over a fast six furlongs. HAMID too good.
GREY CLOUD held a slight advantage over a six furlong spin when sent with a stable mate.
SOUTHERNER'S last Bombay run was very encouraging. Will be in the picture.
The order will be:—
1. HAMID
2. SOUTHERNER
3. GREY CLOUD
4. PHARE (upset)

7TH RACE.

GALUMPH will take a lot of beating. Byramji has this colt in the pink of condition. AMSEL and a stable mate finished well. The distance is a bit short.
GALLOW GLASS is fit and well. Finished well when seen over a fast six.
TANJIRA should find a winning opportunity very soon. Her track work is very encouraging.
JEBEL DRUSE who comes with a big reputation from Colombo will trouble the winner.
However I like:—
1. GALUMPH
2. GALLOW GLASS
3. TANJIRA
JEBEL DRUSE (a likely upset)

8TH RACE.

Harrisow sent MOUNT ARGOS over a fast mile. Good going.
WESTERHAM still retains his Bombay form. Keep an eye on him.
JOCK SCOT and CHABOOTRA finished together when doing a mile and a furlong. Fair.
TUSCULUM is getting old. His track work is not encouraging but he runs well in Poona.
ROMANESCO proved too good for a stable mate over a 9 furlong spin. Good.
BLACK JEST is inclined to be lazy. With a strong rider will be a good thing to bet. Track work fair.

9TH RACE.

THAXTED likes the mud. Should be in the picture.
My choice is:—
1. ROMANESCO.
2. THAXTED
3. MOUNT ARGOS
Fluke—BLACK JEST.
If it rains, my bet in the last race will be SAIFULDOWLA. Otherwise I like YONA.
DILSER likes something over 7 furlongs so I give him a chance. He is fit.
HUMSIYAH who has had a good season upcountry should find a winning opportunity very soon. MAHARAJA is short of work. So is AASUF.
SARSAM ran a great race last time. Will like this distance better.

10TH RACE.

If it rains or the going is heavy advise:—
1. SAIFULDOWLA to win otherwise YONA.
2. DILSER.
3. HUMSIYAH
Fluke—SARSAM.
WIN DOUBLES.
SHEKIB and AL WALI
HAMID and GALUMPH.
PLACE TREBLES.
YONA, AL WALI and SANJAKDAR.

REASONS FOR INCREASE.

Mr. McEwen mentions many interesting reasons for his recommendation. Among his reasons are the great increase in motor traffic in all parts of Malabar, the importation of luxuries and articles of comfort, the highness of assessments in the last settlement, the expansion of dry cultivation and bananas and tapioca (which he admits is the starving man's food), the growth of population, the cheapness of transport by waterways (given by God), and the happy condition of the ryots he saw in the fields.

He mentions also the collection of taxes without coercive process. He infers from these facts that the people of Malabar are prosperous and can bear the enhanced assessment.